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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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During the next four months several matters of vital importance to Western farmers will be before the Dominion Parliament. The farmers have stated their case to parliament and every member knows what the farmers want. It is now up to the farmers to see that their representatives protect them in parliament. The West looks today through the ranks of its Ottawa members for a leader. **IS THERE ONE OF OUR MEMBERS BIG ENOUGH TO STAND UP FOR HIS PEOPLE? IF HE DOES HE WILL HAVE A POWER BEHIND HIM.** Opportunity never knocked more persistently at the door of any man than it does today at the door of our Western members. Surely some will answer. Let us give them time to announce themselves.

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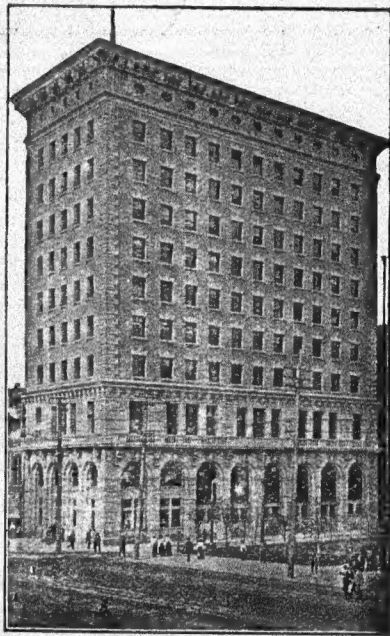
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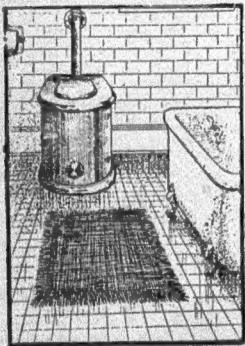
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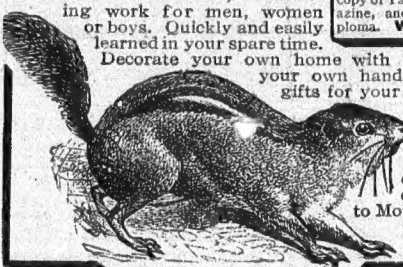
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The British Elections

By J. A. STEVENSON

The election in Great Britain, one of the most momentous in her political history, shows the following results:

Government	
Liberal	271
Labor	43
Nationalist	84
Total	398
Opposition	
Unionist	272

Majority

The government majority at the dissolution was 122, and its return to power with a slight increase is a signal triumph. It is an unprecedented occurrence in Britain for a party to be returned to office at three successive elections and there were few who did not expect the government would lose at least a score of seats. The victory is greater than appears at first sight on account of the existence of plural voting, a system unknown in Canada, which the Liberal government proposes to abolish at once. Electors in Britain are allowed to vote in more than one constituency, and some men hold as many as a dozen votes. A very common case is that a man has a vote for his office, his city residence, his country or seaside cottage, and as a university graduate. It is a relic of the days when the landowners were supreme and, as by far the majority of propertied classes who benefit by it are Tories, it is a severe handicap against Liberalism. It is calculated that out of 500,000 plural votes four-fifths are Tory and that they turn the scale in favor of Toryism in 50 divisions. There is a plurality of over 400,000 in favor of the liberal policy which means that counting heads as in Canada, there would be the enormous preponderance of three-fourths of a million votes in favor of the progressive party. Furthermore, the election was fought on a stale register of which the effect is that a great many voters who had left their old division were not registered elsewhere and were unable to vote. It is chiefly the artisan classes who lose their votes this way, and as they are mostly liberals that party suffered a second handicap.

A Real Democracy

Viewing the circumstances it is a fair conclusion to say that the British people have firmly determined to become a real democracy and abolish forever the domination of the hereditary upper house. In 1894, when Mr. Gladstone was bidding farewell to parliament he prophesied a future conflict between the people and the lords and said, it must sooner or later go forward to an issue. After his retirement a period of ten years of tory re-action and administrative stagnation occurred, due chiefly to the interruption of the Boer War. Then, in 1906, a liberal government was returned with an abnormal majority. It proceeded at once to overtake heavy arrears of necessary social reform and succeeded in passing a few, but its chief measures, the education bill, the licensing bill, the Scotch Land Acts were ruthlessly thrown out by the lords. The liberal government wavered under these rebuffs and seemed to be losing popular confidence. Then Mr. Lloyd-George introduced his famous budget in March, 1909, and declared it to be the opening of a new era of equitable taxation and social reform. Meanwhile the protectionists had been carrying on an active campaign and were confident of success. At their bidding the lords who had long lost the constitutional right to deal with finance, threw out the budget and the government appealed to the country who sustained it by a majority of 124. The budget was passed but the liberals had still to have their day of reckoning with the lords and there was an unanimous feeling that the matter had to be fought to a finish. The veto bill introduced by Mr. Asquith proposed that the commons should be supreme on financial questions, that the duration of parliament should be limited to five years, and that the lords should only have the power to delay and revise bills under certain conditions. If the bill was passed for three successive sessions the lords must allow it to become law, the effect being to allow liberal measures to become law in the lifetime of a single parliament.

King's Death Intervened

After the introduction of the veto bill the lamented death of the king intervened.

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. MCKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief - G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Canadian Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign Subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single Copy, 5 cents.

Advertising Rates may be had upon application.

Change of advertising copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Address all communications, upon whatever subject, to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Do not send anything but personal letters to individuals.

Volume III

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Political strife ceased and a conference of party leaders was arranged to attempt a settlement. But the quarrel was too deep and the gulf too wide for any friendly agreement, and the only recourse was the decision of the electorate. Once again. The lords who at the budget election had posed as fair-minded, impartial statesmen now admitted their own deficiencies and proposed a specious scheme of reform which would have left them stronger than before as a bulwark against democracy. The hereditary principle was to be partially abolished, and a new element that was to be chiefly drawn from the tory sources were to be introduced. The clear issue was then between a reformed house of lords possessing supremacy over the people or the supremacy of the people over the lords, and the British electors have chosen the latter with no uncertain voice. The power of feudalism which has dominated Great Britain since the Norman conquest ought to be ended before the coronation. Scotland, Ireland and Wales yielded solidly with the government as did Yorkshire and the industrial region of North Eastern England. Mr. Balfour on the eve of the poll in his anxiety to save the lords agreed to leave tariff reform to a referendum which was equivalent to dropping it and thereby his party made a series of gains in free trade in Lancashire, though that country as a whole gave a strong Liberal majority. The Southern and Midland counties, thanks to territorial influence and plural votes, favored the tories, but London was surprisingly faithful to the liberals.

Great Cities Liberal

All the great cities save Birmingham, Liverpool and one or two others gave a liberal majority. Manchester, Glasgow, Leeds, Bradford, Hull, Newcastle, Sunderland, Bolton, Bristol, Southampton, Oldham, Edinburgh and Dundee, were all predominantly liberal, and so long as they stand firm the cause of Liberalism is safe. Half the tory party, the extreme protectionists, are in revolt against their leader, Mr. Balfour, who is a hearty free trader, and wants to retain the support of the free trade unionist wing. The party generally is disorganized and dispirited, having failed to produce any new talent save F. E. Smith, a brilliant barrister. Tariff reform has been killed by the anti-tariff agitation in the United States, Canada and elsewhere, and no other save a negative policy is available. The liberal party's first act will be to pass a veto bill and curb the power of the lords. The latter will bluster but never resist. Their wives will forbid them to run the risk of the peerage being cheapened by new creations. Then an electoral reform bill will be introduced, abolishing plural voting and confining the elections to one day. Some settlement of the Irish problem will also be attempted and will probably take the form of a federal system of devolution, whereby England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales will receive local parliament similar to our legislature with similar powers. The liberals also propose to deal with the land system of Scotland and ameliorate the condition of the working classes by reform of the poor law and a scheme of insurance against unemployment.

Has Clean Mandate

The liberal party has a clean mandate for its program of reform as a result of three successive victories at the polls (126 is a large majority in Britain) and it is led by men who have the ability and courage to carry it to a successful and beneficial conclusion. There is no sign of decadence or despair in the mother country despite the wailings of the tories. The national life is keen and vigorous and all the strength and intellect of the nation has been thrown on the side which sees the necessity and realizes the true methods of reform. The key-note of British liberalism today was well struck by Mr. Churchill at Manchester on November 26th, when he said, "We do fear the British people. We believe that in the heart of every great community working under free institutions there is a perennial ascendancy of good and noble ideas and a tireless uplifting to a fairer and more merciful union among men. One great battle is to be fought and we are ready to fight it. We do not grudge the effort, the sacrifice or the exertion. We are marching to justice, to freedom, to truth, and we are marching through storm to victory. Let us see who will be strong enough to dare to stand in our path." Would that these words represented the spirit of our Canadian liberalism, which is of a shallower brand.

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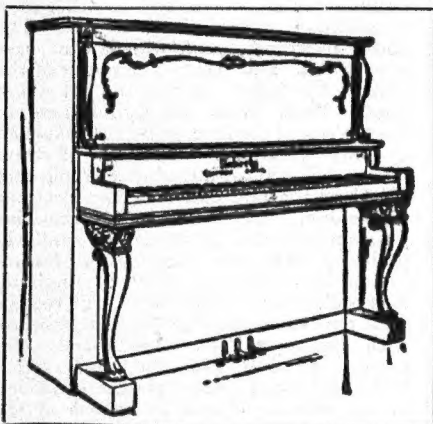
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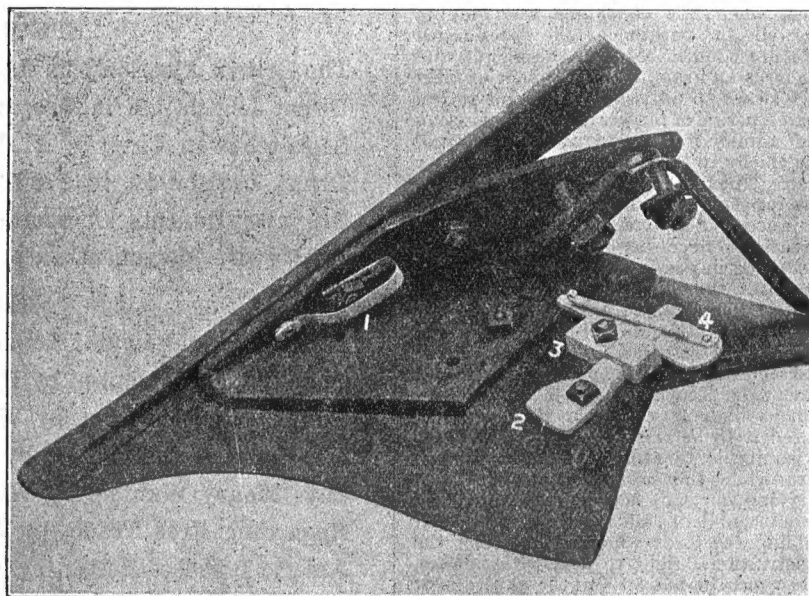
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 4th, 1911

FIGHT TILL THE END

The farmers of Canada have demanded their rights from the parliament at Ottawa. That parliament does not seem inclined to grant what the farmers have asked. Are the farmers going to lie down and say the case is hopeless? Certainly not! The men who came to this country and overcame the obstacles that faced them are not so easily cast down. The men who have fought pioneers' battles are not the kind to be baulked by the whim of politicians. Today two political parties at Ottawa are united in protecting special privilege. The farmers of Canada and the other workers have no outstanding body of members in parliament fighting for them. There are a number of our Western members who sympathize with the farmers, but so far they have been true to their parties. Let us hope they will have the courage to come out and fight for the right no matter what happens to their party. Parties have been the curse of Canada; men have been its salvation. Today the farmers of the West can control all but one of the seats in the Prairie Provinces. If an election is not held till 1913 there will be at least forty-five members to be elected for the three provinces after the redistribution. With the exception of Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton the farmers will be able to elect their own member. At the next election the farmers of the West have the opportunity to send to Ottawa forty men solemnly pledged to demand a square deal for them. Down in Ontario the farmers are fighting their battle also. But let the West take care of itself and old Ontario will be found not far from the front. Party lines are breaking down very rapidly in the West, but we must not ignore them. Too many of our farmers still adhere to a lifelong training, though they fully believe in the platform which the farmers laid down at Ottawa. We may think that one party will give us more than another. That is not the point. The farmers asked for justice and they want it. The point is to get it. If the farmers in the West will use the great intelligence and moral backbone which has made them into such a powerful organization they will be able to make parliament accede to their demands. It is useless to hope for justice from parliament if the members of that parliament are opposed to the farmers. Then let the farmers use their votes for the purpose of electing men who will really represent them no matter what may be opposed. Let us have men with the farmers' viewpoint. Denmark is pointed out to us as a farmers' paradise. But the farmers own the government in Denmark. Why should they not own the governments of every province of Canada as well as the Dominion government? It is the votes of the farmers of Canada that elect most of the members at Ottawa. The farmers of Canada as a whole are not satisfied with the actions of those members. The correct thing to do then is to elect men who are solemnly pledged to give the farmers a tariff law that will not rob them, a railway law that will protect them, elevators in which there is no graft, and will wipe out the system prevailing in Canada today by which the more a farmer produces the more the big interests demand in toll. It matters not by what party name a member goes so long as he fights for the people who elected him. Let us hope that the farmers will organize in districts corresponding to the federal constituencies and then see that every candidate of both parties is pledged to do his duty by the people. If a candidate

refuses to sign a pledge then the farmers should join in bringing about his defeat. A man who will not protect the interests of the men who elected him has no business to hold his seat at Ottawa.

Such a scheme as this, if approved of at the annual conventions, can easily be carried out. Only by using their immense political power wisely can the farmers expect to secure justice.

WHAT IS INDEPENDENCE?

Any journal that attempts to pursue an independent course and to present the truth no matter where it may strike is certain to be misunderstood. Every time it publishes opinions contrary to those of any man with strong political leanings he is inclined to see in it a journal devoted to the opposing political party. Thus it is with The Guide. Two of our readers, Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, Winnipeg, and R. B. Waddell, Sperling, Man., were asked to renew their subscriptions. Mr. Rogers wrote as follows July 12, 1910:

"I am undoubtedly interested in the farmers' organizations of the West, and in everything that will contribute to their welfare and the betterment of their conditions, but I am certainly not interested in The Guide, believing as I do that the individuals in charge of that paper are more anxious about the welfare of the Liberal interests than they are about the welfare of the farmers and the farming community of the province. Being one of those who cannot believe that any appreciable good could ever be accomplished by the promotion of Liberal principles in this province, I therefore repeat that I have no interest and do not desire to have any in The Guide newspaper."
(Sgd.) R. ROGERS.

Of course we receive quite a number of letters mildly protesting against our attitude on certain questions, and we welcome them if sent in a spirit of fairness, but we rarely get them accusing us of bad faith or of any ulterior motives. As an offset to Mr. Rogers' letter we received the following from Mr. Waddell, Sperling, Man., dated December 29, 1910:

Grain Growers' Guide, if it is right to call it such. According to my idea it is not worthy of the name, and if I had thought right about it I would have sent in my subscription before this. It seems to me you have sold us to the provincial government and now you are after the Ottawa government to do some more business. I can't see what better we are going to be the way the elevators are being run now than before. The government is getting in the men they want and that is all we are likely to have. It means no society here and no farmers' elevators. If the government is going to man them we have no say in the matter. Until I see things in a different light you had better not send it any more. I think you have given the Roblin government a big lift that I am not in favor of. Enough for the present.
(Sgd.) R. B. WADDELL.

Evidently these two gentlemen do not see eye to eye politically, and they do not judge The Guide in the same way. We regret very much to lose them as readers of our paper because we feel sure that they have a great deal yet to learn. If either of them can explain the difference between the two political parties in Manitoba or in Canada they will be doing a boon to mankind. We might say for the benefit of our readers that the policy of The Guide will be as it has been in the past, that of presenting the truth. Up to the present time four governments have objected to our policy. We expect that as long as The Guide remains in existence and till conditions and governments are perfect that there will be many who will object to the policy of The Guide. However, we will keep the searchlight on dark places, and although there may be a

few who object, there will be thousands who approve.

CAMPAIGN OF MISREPRESENTATION

On another page of this issue we are reproducing a long editorial article from "Industrial Canada," the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, owned by the Association, and published by them for their own benefit. The article says, "Seldom has a more selfish or narrow appeal been made to any class of Canadians than that which is being made from week to week to the farmers of Western Canada by the Grain Growers' Guide." Isn't that splendid? Such compliments coming from such a patriotic aggregation as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which is composed of men whose vision is bounded by the horizon of their pocket book. Again the mouthpiece of selfish Protection says, "An appeal to the pocket always gains some attention." This is the truest statement that the manufacturers ever made. If it was not a question of pocket and greed, pure and simple, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association would be to the forefront in the demand for Free Trade. Patriotism (that is the real not the sham) would compel them to do so if their pockets did not interfere. Our friend also says, "The Guide would have its readers believe that the \$61,000,000 which was collected as tariff revenue last year was just so much money filched from the farmers." It is fortunate that nobody reads the "Industrial Canada" except a few manufacturers, so that such untruthful statements will not gain wide publicity. No false statement was ever made such as the "Industrial Canada" claims. The whole attempt of the Manufacturers' organ is to misrepresent The Guide. What The Grain Growers' Guide does say, and has always said, is that in addition to the \$61,000,000 that went into the treasury there was approximately \$200,000,000 additional tariff tax which went into the pockets of the protected manufacturers. All this \$200,000,000, of which the manufacturers robbed the people of Canada, we maintain and have proved it conclusively by incontrovertible figures that the farmers are taxed more heavily than any other class in Canada. The balance of the article in the "Industrial Canada" is the same old attempt of the manufacturers to draw a "herring across the trail." The farmers all admit the necessity of all round development of our country. And the farmers have always been willing to bear their fair share of taxation for revenue purposes. But the farmers cannot see why they should be called upon to not only support the manufacturers but also to pay extortionate toll to them and bow to them as a special privileged class.

Will the "Industrial Canada" deny that our protected manufacturers place the price of their products as high as the tariff will permit?

Will the manufacturers' organ deny the statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1893, "For every dollar that goes into the treasury three or four dollars goes into the pockets of our protected manufacturers?"

Will the manufacturers' organ deny the statement of Sir Richard Cartwright in 1893 when he said, "If you add together the sum that has been paid into the treasury and the larger sum that has been extracted from the pockets of the people for the benefit of a few private and favored individuals, you will find that the total for the last fourteen years is not less than \$1,000,000,000?"

Will the "Industrial Canada" defend the Dominion Textile Co. which two years ago cried for more protection when it was already paying 50 per cent. dividends on its actual cash investment?

Will any of the big manufacturers who are crying for protection allow their business to be investigated that the truth may be ascertained?

We challenge "Industrial Canada" or any of the big manufacturers to have an investigation of their business made to prove that they need any protection. There is no proof except the word of the manufacturers, and that not even given under oath. The greed of gain which overcomes all scruples and kills men's finer sensibilities is the only excuse for Canada's present protective tariff. The manufacturers make huge profits out of the tariff and they use part of their ill-gotten gains to secure a continuation of the system which provides them. **The columns of The Guide are open to the manufacturers to defend themselves if they have the courage.**

SIR WILFRID'S PROMISE

At the final interview which the Canadian Council of Agriculture had with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the question of the building and operating of the Hudson's Bay Railway on December 20, Sir Wilfrid very frankly told the committee the attitude of the government towards this undertaking. He stated that the government was prepared to build the road and the necessary terminals for the handling of grain and own them in perpetuity, but that the government was opposed to operating the road after it was built, but gave the committee distinctly to understand that the question of operating would be left in abeyance until the road was well under way. The premier also assured the committee that the government, either through the Board of Railway Commissioners, or some other commissioners, was prepared to keep complete control not only of the freight charges on the land portion of the system, but would also control the rates on any steamship companies that formed a part of the through export charges on grain from the Prairie Provinces to Liverpool, and that it was also contemplated by the government to provide the necessary elevator and terminal facilities at Liverpool or some other English port for the handling of Canadian grain exported via the Hudson's Bay route. Members of the committee left the premier convinced of two things: first, that the government would build the road at once and own it in perpetuity and that the matter of operation would be left in abeyance in the meantime.

A day or two subsequently the Toronto Globe had an editorial on the question, which, coming from that source, may be regarded as significant. It stated that the proposition of the Grain Growers for the government to operate the Hudson's Bay Railway, and the proposition of Mackenzie & Mann to build and operate the same road, were two extreme propositions that the people of Canada could not entertain. The Globe went further and made the statement that, as the government had made up its mind to build the road, the farmers of the Saskatchewan Valley should be given an opportunity to operate it under certain conditions. This should be some encouragement to those who are now feeling the pulse of the Western farmers as to the possibility of organizing a Joint Stock Company composed of Western people to build and operate the road.

As will be noted in another column, our Ottawa correspondent wires us under date of January 2 that Sir William Mackenzie was in consultation with the Minister of Railways most of Monday as to the building and operating of the Hudson's Bay Railway. We cannot believe, however, that the premier will yield to the blandishments of these

exploiters and break faith with the assurances which he gave to the representatives of the farmers' organization.

THE VALUE OF CO-OPERATION

The Retail Merchants' Association is determined that the farmers and consumers of Canada shall not be allowed to do their own business. They might as well understand at once that Co-operation is the watchword today of a great movement that will trample down all opposition. If the farmer can save a large percentage yearly on his purchases by co-operating, why should any body of men say he must not? The elevator combine said the same thing five years ago, but their voice is silent now. Those of our readers who read in last week's Guide the report of the co-operative work done last year by the Grain Growers at Franklin, Manitoba, will see what can be done by the farmers working together. The \$2,000 the Franklin farmers saved for themselves was certainly as valuable to them as to any middlemen. And it is important to note that the manufacturers would find it very satisfactory to deal with Co-operative associations if they were incorporated. But to become incorporated easily and cheaply it is necessary to have enacted the Co-operative bill now before the Dominion parliament. When that bill becomes law, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when in the West last summer, said it should, there will be co-operative groups springing up all over the West. By this working together and having a legal status the Co-operative associations will be able to secure the necessary credit to transact their business. Every local farmers' association could then save at least \$5,000 per year. They would very shortly own a store and hall in the village which would become a social meeting place. A circulating library could be started and by the mere process of saving a portion of the middlemen's profit the farmers would greatly improve their own conditions and elevate agriculture to its proper plane. Another most important factor in the co-operative work is that the farmers would be organized so that they could use their political strength for their own good instead of as now for their own undoing. Co-operation has been tried in various parts of the world and has proven a great success. Nothing has proven the ability of the farmers to work together successfully in a more striking way than the Grain Growers' Grain Company. If the farmers can market their grain themselves to their own advantage why should they not extend the principle? They will.

TO SECURE THE TERMINAL ELEVATORS

All that can be done formally to induce the Dominion parliament to take over the terminal elevators and operate them as a public utility under an independent commission has been done. In a few days parliament will resume again and the terminal elevator bill will come before the house. Now is the time to write to your member and also to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and tell them that nothing short of government ownership will make the farmers believe that the elevators are honestly operated. Every farmer in the West would be making a paying investment to write these two letters. It matters not whether you are or have been a supporter of the government. You have all paid your share towards supporting the terminal elevators and you have a right to say how they shall be operated. Send down to Ottawa a few thousand letters to support your demands and it will help a great deal. Now is the time to act. A few weeks from now it will be too late. Write now and explain your case fully. Remember that every farmer is paying his full share of the cost of government—and a good deal more. Don't hesitate to tell your government what is expected of them.

STAND TOGETHER FOR COMMON GOOD

It has repeatedly been said that no power from without can injure the farmers' associations, and nothing more true was ever uttered. The trouble, if ever trouble comes, will be from within. Petty jealousies must not be allowed to creep in and every farmer must be willing to listen to and consider the opinions of his neighbor. The foundations have been laid for a movement which has already challenged the admiration of the world. Wonderful things have already been accomplished by the farmers of the West. But it is only a beginning. The elevator combine is tottering to its fall. The government ownership of the terminals and the line elevators will smash them forever. But the elevator combine is not the only combine that is preying upon the farmers. There are scores of abuses that must be righted. The farmers' organization must always be a fighting force or its usefulness will be gone. Its history goes back for nine years. What will the next ten years accomplish? If the good work is carried on and organization is well conducted the farmers of Canada will control the situation by that time. Combines will be broken and corporations will be regulated so that the farmer and the worker, no matter what his occupation, will secure a fair share of the wealth he produces. Though many farmers are prospering today on account of increase in land values, it must be remembered there will be an end to this. Real wealth is not from that source but is the product of labor. That is the kind of wealth that should be equitably distributed. Let us keep the fire burning and keep the flag of freedom unfurled at the front. United, the farmers are all powerful; divided, they fall a prey to myriad predatory interests that are watching to fleece them.

It is evident that Western farmers have not been so appreciative of the enterprise of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann as they deserve. No doubt it was on account of the attitude of the farmers that King George stepped in to console them as "Sir William" and "Sir Daniel." But the very act of King George is liable to lead to fresh difficulty. If these two gentlemen become "Sirs" by owning as much of Canada as they do, what title will be big enough for them ten years hence when they own all Canada? Possibly this problem never occurred to King George.

We hope that every one of the members of the associations will help to swell the membership and also the number of Guide readers. Read our announcement on another page very carefully. This is serious business. If the farmers are going to get their rights in this great fight they must be organized. We are working to help the farmers. We hope the farmers will all join in helping us.

There are farmers who fear that the taxation of land values will throw a much heavier burden on them than they are bearing at the present time. Let them consider that in the heart of the city of Winnipeg an acre is valued at \$2,000,000, which equals in value 100,000 acres of farm land at \$20 per acre. This will give an idea where the tax on land values will fall.

Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., the "man who whipped the Boers," was in Winnipeg last week getting off a lot of rubbish about the farmers at Ottawa. It is amazing what the farmers of Ontario will tolerate.

Local secretaries should see that the co-operative petitions are signed and sent in at once to the general secretaries in each province. The petitions should be forwarded to Ottawa without delay.

Direct Legislation in Oregon

By A. D. Cridge of Oregon

OREGON is a civilized commonwealth. The white men outnumber the Indians and Chinamen 100 to 1, and it has over 120,000 white men in it. Its principal city is Portland, which has 200,000 people, electric lights, land speculators, sky scrapers, franchise grabbers, slums, churches, gambling dens, Sunday schools and all other visible evidences of civilization, and some you can't see.

The State of Oregon for over 50 years has had a legislature. This honorable body, like every other one, was elected on promises every two years by a confiding people, and when in session broke every promise, pledge and platform it possibly could. It sold anything that anybody would buy, and repealed but one law to every half dozen new ones it put on the statute books, until the law and the people became so confused that the courts themselves knew not where they were at. Its chief financial asset was the United States senatorship, which was sold to the highest bidder as often as there was a vacancy.

The people wanted something different. Revolution threatened. Then there appeared on the scene one W. S. U'Ren. He did not want office; he did not want honor; he did not want money. He wanted tools with which the people could rule in fact as well as in theory. There were others filled with the same unnatural desires and culpabilities. He got them together and in some way managed to get through two successive legislatures by hook and crook, the real Referendum and Initiative. This was adopted by the people in 1902 by an overwhelming vote of over four to one.

Direct Primary Law

As a result of this, in 1904 the people put through the direct primary law, which is the real thing, all wool and a yard wide. The legislatures for ten years had been trifling with the demand of the people for it. In Wisconsin La Follette after 12 years did not obtain as good a law as the people of Oregon secured in less than 90 days after the petition was filed asking for its submission. It requires eight per cent. of the qualified voters to initiate a constitutional amendment and seven per cent. for a law. There is no question but what the people knew what they wanted, and knew also when they had it.

The temperance people pushed through by about 5,000 votes a local option measure which is as real a local option measure, with fewer jokers and more real business than any ever enacted by any legislature.

A scheme to amend the local option law so as to nullify it to all practical purposes was jumped on by the people by nearly 10,000 majority. It was deftly gotten up and might have fooled a legislature, but it didn't fool old Vox Populi.

The Referendum and Initiative for cities went through by over 30,000 majority. Free passes on railroads were prohibited by over 40,000 majority. A gross tax on corporation receipts was sent through by over 60,000 majority.

Down on Corruption

The succeeding legislature passed an act allowing free passes to be accepted, but the people, through the Referendum, jumped on it hard, by over 30,000. This was in 1908. An appropriation for the State University was sustained on Referendum. The legislature was refused more

pay, a proposition to create more judges declined, and the people declined to vote \$25,000 a year to erect cardrooms for officers of the militia, which were called armories, another "pussyfoot" scheme to undermine local option, hit the ground, and a measure changing the tax methods in a rather clumsy way was defeated. The people voted on these measures decisively, wisely according to their lights, and with uniform honesty, which is more than can be said of any legislature. In the primary law of 1904 the people attempted to take the naming of the U. S. senators out of the hands of the legislature. Under the National constitution the legislature can only elect them, but the primary law provides that a candidate for the legislature can pledge himself to abide by the will of the people. The plunderbund organizations and press said the people did not intend to take this power from the legislature; that they had been fooled into voting for this obscure clause, etc. So in 1908 the people by resolution instructed all members of the legislature to vote as the majority of the people instructed. They did so, and a republican legislature for the first time in history elected a democrat to the United States senate, after the most harrowing

support and maintenance of the Oregon Normal School at Monmouth.

The Home Rule amendment.

An employers' liability law.

A bill prohibiting the taking of fish from the Rogue River except by angling.

The good roads amendment.

An amendment changing judicial procedure, terms of judges, etc.

The most important measure certainly passed is the last above outlined. It is one of the People's Power League measures.

Taxing Land Values

The home rule tax amendment was an enabling act to permit counties to apply the tax on land values as a substitute for the taxes now forced upon industries and was the only one of the three tax amendments passed. In this connection there occurred a real eye-opener as to the wisdom and understanding of the so-called ignorant voters. In the section of Portland known as the South End the majority of Italians and other foreign and so-called illiterate voters live. The vote showed that a larger percentage voted here, and voted in harmony with the best people of the state, and for the measures looking to better government than there was on the West and East Ends where the so-called

on the proportional representation and tax measures.

People Growing Wiser

A very able literary campaign was made and the state swamped with pamphlets. The two "Grange amendments" on taxation submitted by the legislature at the request of the Grange, were ambiguously worded. The Grange leaders were afraid of them and made no active fight for them. The personal equation was ignored in the campaign. No speeches were made, no teachers sent out on a campaign of education. The measures were supported by as fine a set of arguments and data as ever were written. The people were bewildered by questions which they could find no one coming around to answer. Not a solitary paper in the state was supporting these progressive measures save the Labor Press, the circulation of which lies mainly in and around the city of Portland. Here they all carried.

We have thus come to know that where the people meet together and arrive at what we might call a composite conclusion they act, but no amount of literary rustling can move them without this association together.

Heart to Heart

This is said in no spirit of criticism and fault finding. The victories won in the past by the People's Power League have all been gained by this method. The house to house, and town to town campaign of earnest contact and appeal was made by the old Populist party. On the questions thus treated the people of Oregon were ready to respond. On new measures they wanted to know more, to ask more, to confer more.

It is one thing to send a man a literary gem and an economic masterpiece, but it is another thing to secure his attention and get him in a few weeks to change his established economic thoughts sufficiently to get his vote. That the taxation and other measures came so nearly to the victory, speaks volumes for the good sense and honest intentions of the people of Oregon.

The measure providing for proportional representation was coupled with several others, all good in themselves, but too distinctly unpopular. It provided for increasing the term of the legislature to six years, and it increased their pay. The people of Oregon at this same election voted down by an enormous majority, a proposition to increase the pay of a circuit judge, and in the city of Portland, two special measures intended to raise the pay of two city officials were voted down at the same time.

The Oregon people voted according to their light, honestly, fearlessly. They cannot be bullied, bribed, bulldozed, nor played for fools. Teach them. Go among them. Tell them. Sing the song of freedom to them and they will listen. Get next to their hearts, and their heads will come after.

Mistakes have been made, but compared to the mistakes and crimes of the legislature, they are as lamb's wool to scarlet. Above everything else, the history of direct legislation has again shown that which all history testifies to, "that Vox Populi is Vox Dei."



Ploughing and Seeding at Gilbert Plains, Man.

scenes of suffering and anguish among political grafters ever witnessed in an American state.

Conservation

Two rival bills prohibiting fishing on the Columbia River for salmon, which are being exterminated, both passed. This was further confused by the succeeding legislature repealing them, but the people will come back some more, for by over 26,000 majority they said they wanted the salmon fishing preserved and it is not going to be destroyed. The Recall also went on the constitution by an enormous vote.

Of the 32 measures submitted to the people of Oregon by the legislature and through the Initiative, and one on Referendum, in 1910, certainly 23 and probably 25 have been defeated. Of these fully 19 deserved their fate.

The following are the measures that have been adopted:

An act authorizing the establishment of a branch insane asylum in Eastern Oregon.

A bill providing for the permanent

upper classes live. Behold we have even now discovered that the heart is a wiser guide to political wisdom than the head.

Of the measures defeated the most vicious was that calling for a constitutional convention. The vote against it was enormous. Oregon people feel able to do their own constitution mending and making.

Another measure intended to head off proportional representation was overwhelmingly defeated. In fact the people defeated five out of the six measures submitted by the legislature.

The measure submitted through the Initiative by the People's Power League, providing for proportional representation, was defeated by a small vote, leaving the provision for it now standing in the constitution awaiting a law to put it into effect. This law the last legislature refused to pass.

Why were these progressive measures defeated? It is not far to seek. They were all defeated by small votes. The totals are not known at this date, Nov. 15th. They are probably less than 1,000

Saskatchewan Case

In speaking to the resolution let me say that the part of this delegation that I have the honor to represent is known as The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. This association was organized on January 2nd, 1909, Honorable W. R. Motherwell, now minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, occupied the chair. The then deputy minister of agriculture, Mr. C. W. Peterson, also took an active part and in an address to the farmers said: "Combination is the watchword of the day. The various corporations against which the Grain Growers were pitted had the most complete organization in the world, and before farmers could make any headway they would have to follow the example of their rivals and present their claims as an organized body."

Senator Perley, R. S. Lake and Hon. Walter Scott were also prominent actors at the early meetings of this association. The constitution provided that its objects should be:

(a) To forward the interest of the Grain Growers in every honorable and legitimate way;

(b) To watch legislation relating to the Grain Growers' interests, particularly that affecting the marketing, grading and transportation of grain;

(c) To suggest to parliament from time to time as is found necessary through duly appointed delegates the passing of any new legislation to meet changing conditions and requirements.

It will thus be seen, gentlemen, that this delegation is right in line with the objects for which the Association was formed.

Membership Growing

The Saskatchewan Association at the present time numbers 10,000 members in good standing, working in some three hundred local associations in almost every part of the province with almost an equal number in each of the other Western provinces where the various questions brought forward have been discussed freely during the ten years of the association's existence. The terminal elevator question is only one of the many phases in the grain trade, which is very difficult for the ordinary farmer to thoroughly understand.

We have the interior elevator system with all the uncertainty of weight and grade, and the various tricks resorted to regarding car distribution, special binning and shipping; then we have the grain exchanges with the gambling, price-fixing, problem-hedging, future selling, puts and calls, shorts and longs, with the bulls and bears. Then the difference of prices between Minneapolis and Winnipeg, ranging from ten to fifteen cents per bushel for an inferior sample of wheat. This with their system of grading and sampling all forming part of a complex system more or less mysterious to our farmers, causing a serious state of suspicion and unrest which is an evil in itself, but none of these are responsible for more distrust and want of confidence than the inspection system in connection with our terminal elevators.

All these being inseparable each effected by the other, and as we think vitally affecting the quality and price of every bushel of grain grown in the West. Our views, right or wrong, are the cause of our agitation and action.

Government Well Informed

Doubtless the government has already in their possession much more convincing arguments than we can offer in support of the resolution, as the warehouse commissioner's report will likely contain information and data impossible for us at this time to present. We can only say this: "That nothing now can possibly allay our fears but the complete removal of all parties having a special interest in the grain in the public bins of the nation from their operation and control." I said: "Public bins of the nation." This is what we think these terminal elevators become when the government admits the grain into these bins and gives the farmer a receipt and guarantees to deliver it to his customer under a certificate of grade, and any system which gives to a self-interested party the opportunity for tampering with this grain after once passing into the hands of the government, as we believe the present one does, cannot longer be tolerated by us.

The following statement was presented by Fred. W. Green, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, at Ottawa, December 16

As our grain passes Winnipeg it is inspected and ordered to be cleaned to a certain specified standard or ideal. Foreign matters considered useless for the purposes for which the different grades are intended are ordered to be extracted. The farmer being docked for it pays freight and delivers it to the terminal elevators absolutely free. If by any means these grades inspected leaving the terminals contain one per cent. of the dirt previously ordered to be taken out someone is 1,000-000 bushels in weight ahead; if two per cent. is left in they are 2,000,000 bushels ahead. If the grain is worth one dollar per bushel it is a prize worth striving for.

There are approximately some 100,000-000 bushels per annum delivered thus to the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, having a dockage varying from nothing to twenty-five per cent.

Pay By Quality

The English buyer receiving this grain will pay just what it is worth to him as he receives it. Buying by certificate his price is based upon previous experience and receipts under the same class of document. If the commodity contains two per cent. of dirt on a base price of \$1.00 per bushel of clean grain, he says: "There is two per cent of dirt in this. It is only worth 98 cents to me. It will cost me one cent per bushel to extract it and fit it for my rolls, so it is only worth to me 97 cents." This becomes the base price of Canadian wheat which becomes the price for the whole of Western Canada and is three cents per bushel lower than it would be if the grain reached England in accordance with the ideal on which it was inspected when taken from the farmer by the government, or \$3,000,000 on the total; \$2,000,000 of this loss would go into the pockets of the terminal elevator men, the balance to pay for the extraction of the dirt in England, and for which the Canadian farmer has already paid the terminal elevator men at Fort William and Port Arthur. The terminal elevator man does not stop here, however, as there is a spread of about three cents between the grades. As he receives it he has the opportunity if so inclined, to secure to himself the difference between the average value of the grade and the minimum quality admitted into it. Supposing No. 1 to be composed of all wheat valued at 97 cents to \$1.00, the average wheat value would therefore be 98½ cents. If 97-cent wheat is legally admitted into that grade going into the public bins the elevator man assumes that it may be legally delivered out of the bins; if perchance he can get it out and get it accepted as satisfactory, all being 97-cent wheat, which is a perfectly legitimate grade according to the standard established by the Grain Act, and which the British buyer could be compelled to take on certificate under which authority the grain was placed in the public bins; consequently perfectly legal and up to the contract called for by the inspection certificate. If the elevator man can accomplish this he is a further 1½ cent per bushel ahead, or \$1,500,000 on the total output by this trimming from the average to the minimum quality allowed in the grade. The English buyer bases his price on the quality received under the inspection certification and gives exactly what it is worth to him, being a cent and a half per bushel less than it would be if it went forward fully up to the average. This, added to the previously mentioned 3 cents per bushel, makes a total of 4½ cents per bushel reduction in the value of the grain. It may be objected that this would not be an average grade—no, but a perfectly legal one, and the chief inspector in sending forward his standard sample to England would not be likely to send one higher than any grain that could be called a legal tender under the specified contract in the Grain Act; in fact, he has said he does not.

Temptations Exist

Our contention, therefore, is that this opportunity and possibility exist, not only for the deterioration of the intrinsic value

of our grade but for the retention of considerable foreign matter, making a difference between the ideal of inspection as delivered to the terminals and the actual condition it is in when it reaches the British miller, amounting to the 4½ cents per bushel as previously stated, and vitally effects the price of every bushel of grain sold in the West. The question naturally arises, if this opportunity is offered by our system will the elevator operators really take advantage of it? Do they really do it? Are they so much inherently better than other men that they are above such things? In evidence taken before the Saskatchewan elevator commission this summer, the managers of different institutions declared that they would, and averred that they would be very foolish if they did not.

A certain manager of an elevator company said to us that a dealer would certainly take advantage of a farmer if he could, but he could not do it, he said, as the farmer was too wide-awake for him; but the farmer believes quite differently regarding the latter part of the statement, the farmer being perfectly helpless in this matter.

Mixing A Science

In the United States there are now very many more private terminal elevators than there are public terminal elevators. This is true of Minneapolis, Chicago and Kansas City, where they have sample markets established, and the trade of mixing, trimming and skinning is worked into a regular science. This summer while interviewing several managers of these large firms, they told us of the skill and perfection attained by their men in mixing grain at these private terminals, and the money they made at it. The corporations having control of some of the largest of these mixing plants in the United States now control and operate mostly all the terminal elevators and facilities at Fort William and Port Arthur, possessing the most thorough understanding of the mixing art.

The opportunity to carry on the business is there and they say they will do it if permitted. They have been fined heavily already for doing so, and they doubtless have done thousands of things they were not fined for. The fine was not returned to the people they robbed, neither was the fine at all commensurate with the plunderings carried on.

Mr. Horn has declared, as well as Mr. Castle, that the grain trade of Western Canada is now in the hands of large American operators, the inspection department at Fort William also declared that they were unable to cope with these men and that inspection does not inspect; that there seems little use in setting a sixty-five dollar per month inspector to watch a one hundred and twenty-five dollar a month manipulator. Will they take advantage of such an open door?

The Millers' Schemes

There is another source of creaming going on after inspection, while not done in the terminals it vitally affects the output. I refer to our Western milling industry. The manager of one of these large concerns in evidence to the Saskatchewan elevator commission indicated that they took care to place their elevators at points where wheat of the highest milling value was produced. Besides this they would buy large blocks of wheat from commission men and small elevator companies which would be billed to their mills. Their expert would then open a car, make selections of the best for their purposes and send the rest forward to the terminals. This was not done from a sample but the expert had the whole car before him and the graphic words of the witness were: "He would be a jack if he did not keep the best." We do not dispute this with him. Our point is the opportunity is there and they will take advantage of whatever opportunity offers. This certainly gives them an advantage of from one to two cents per bushel, the farmer being robbed of it, and the total

output from the public bins deteriorated to that extent. Will they take advantage of such an open door?

Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, speaking in the first annual meeting of this association in 1902, said: "At Regina recently grain dealers were paying fifty cents per bushel for wheat worth 75¼ cents at Fort William." The freight rate with elevator charges amounted to 11½ cents, therefore, the wheat should be worth at Regina 63¾ cents, leaving 13¾ cents for the dealer which the honorable gentleman said "was simply robbing the farmers." Evidently at that time they would if they could, and they did.

Legislature Approves

About this time at a meeting in which R. S. Lake and Senator Perley were present, the Hon. Walter Scott was called upon to speak, and said in part that "he had reviewed the grain situation in parliament last year and had pointed out how farmers in the West had suffered from undue discrimination on the part of the grain dealers. These men," he said, "had made flat denials, but he would be thoroughly prepared for them this year." He further said that the base of the trouble he thought was in the transportation and resolutions could not be made too strong, in fact, they should be dipped in vitrol. If these words had any justification at that time, what significance has this demonstration for this parliament who have been so repeatedly appealed to on this inspection and permanent elevator question. Resolutions have been passed and representations made to the Dominion government at every recurring annual meeting of this association, culminating in this monster demonstration. The legislature of Saskatchewan on December 14th, 1909, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, this house is of the opinion that under existing conditions both interior and terminal elevators being private and identical interests operate to the disadvantage of the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this house the government of Canada should own and operate the terminal elevators."

Mr. Sifton's Words

In 1903, Hon. Clifford Sifton speaking to the grain dealers in Winnipeg, said:

"Farmers are entitled to as much consideration as grain dealers. When a producer comes to parliament and says: 'I have produced a commodity and I object to it passing through the hands of a set of middlemen who take from it an undue toll; I say to you, and I say plainly, that no parliament in Canada can afford to disregard such a protest.'"

Hon. members of this House, today the producers are here at the parliament of Canada, making that statement in the strongest possible way they know how, and we commend to you the wisdom of the honorable gentleman's remarks: "No parliament can afford to disregard such a protest."

This delegation is tired of this manipulation, they want it stopped, and stopped without further delay. We are told it is a herculean task, that it will be opposed by all the wealth and influence of the powerful corporations interested. We do not deny it, we expect it.

What can this parliament do for this delegation? What can this delegation do for this parliament?

Some four years ago a delegation of ours was interviewing one of your ministers on this matter and that honorable gentleman informed them that though it was a big problem he would sooner spend a few millions on this matter than in the purchase of battleships and fortifications.

Land Pirates

Gentlemen, this delegation is thoroughly loyal to our country and empire, and we do not wish to lose or weaken in any particular our proud position on the seas, but we earnestly desire to be protected from positive pillaging invaders on the land before we sail out in iron-clads to catch possible plunderers on far-distant seas.

Let me in closing refer to the vast aggregate wealth represented by this delegation, each member of the Western part of it we estimate has a half-section

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Direct Legislation

By Levi Thompson, Wolseley, Sask.

The discussion going on in The Guide on the question of direct legislation is very interesting. Some of the articles written have been very timely, others would be very much better unwritten, but that is generally the case in the advocacy of any reform. Those writers who would have us believe that the mass of the people are anxious for the right to have direct legislation will not get much consolation out of the last Manitoba elections or the present contest in Great Britain. However, it is hopeless to expect them to drop their course of representing the people as clamoring for direct legislation and the legislators as continually trying to break the will of the people. Our elected representatives are as good as we will allow them to be, and the only way to make them better is to make ourselves better. I believe the main reason some people have so bad an opinion of elected representatives is that they would themselves, had they the chance, be guilty of the graft and crookedness they think others are guilty of. Such people are a source of weakness to every cause they espouse, but I believe the true lovers of humanity who would like to see the human race improve and who would like to assist in bringing about that improvement are steadily increasing in number, and they are the hope of the country.

Direct Legislation Successful

I believe our country has reached a point where direct legislation could safely take a forward step, and whenever a distinct majority of the people are in favor of that forward step, we will get it. The principle has already been tried in some phases of provincial and municipal politics, and so far as tried in these spheres it has been reasonably successful and when a principle has been successfully operated in a narrow sphere, it seems a sensible course to gradually extend that sphere. Political reform should have a gradual rather than a spasmodic growth. It might not be wise to at once introduce the principle generally into Dominion politics where the interests of the people of different sections are so varied.

It is quite possible and even probable that in time the legislative work of the country will be entirely done by the people through the Initiative and Referendum, and that the only representatives that will require to be elected will be those engaged in doing the executive work of the country. It will, however, take considerable time to work this out, and it is doubtful if the present generation will see it worked out to its logical conclusion.

Many reasons have been given why we should have direct legislation. From some of the articles written it looks as though the writers were trying to qualify for advertisers of "cure-all" patent medicines. I don't think all our ills are to be cured by direct legislation, but the absurd lengths to which some writers go in advocating the virtues of their pet remedy should not prevent us from considering the claims put forward. In growing our wheat we do not grow the pure grain by itself. We have a lot of straw and chaff as well as some weeds and other impurities to clean out before it is made into flour, so it is with the arguments advanced in favor of any reform. The fact that there are weeds and chaff among it do not mean that there is no No. 1 wheat.

Would Educate People

To my mind the great argument in favor of direct legislation is the educative, strengthening and improving effect it will have on the people generally. One of the best ways to fit a man for responsibility is to place the responsibility on him and give him to understand that he must use that responsibility rightly or suffer the consequences. We do not take our politics seriously enough. Direct legislation will in time force us to consider

public questions more carefully and thereby make us more fit to intelligently consider questions coming before us. Although the danger from corporate and capitalistic influence is much exaggerated, such a danger does exist, and naturally that influence can be more easily used on the few representatives than it can upon the people generally. There seems a disposition now to make the question of direct legislation a political football by proposing to have some particular question submitted to the people with a view to party capital. This we have seen illustrated in the present British elections. There should be some systematic way of extending this principle. It is entirely contrary to the principles of good government to have some politicians select some particular question to be voted on by the people, where they think they will gain a little political advantage thereby.

The Guide is doing good service in encouraging the discussion of the question. What we need is information. Would it not be a good idea to publish copies of some of the statutes providing for direct legislation? We have had some information showing the working out of the system in Oregon. Would it be possible to give a statement of the number of measures submitted on different occasions in Switzerland, with the percentage of votes cast in each case? As Switzerland seems to be the pioneer in this move-

ment I think this information would be interesting.

More Information Wanted

It must be confessed that there are two rather disappointing features in connection with the information which we have in the Guide as to the working out of the system in Oregon.

1st.—The extremely rapid increase in the number of questions submitted. There appear to have been four general elections in Oregon since the principle has been inaugurated. In the first of these two questions were submitted to the people under this system; in the second eleven; in the third, nineteen, and in the fourth, thirty-two. If the questions to be voted on continue to increase in the same proportion government printing will soon be the chief industry in Oregon. 2nd.—The small percentage of votes cast. The table supplied in The Guide shows that the average vote cast under this system was only about 75 per cent. of the votes cast for candidates. In one case a measure was carried by about 36 per cent of that vote and in 1908 twelve measures were passed by the people, while only four of these received the votes of the majority of those voting for candidates. There is certainly something wrong here, but I think these defects can be remedied by providing for a larger percentage of the people signing a petition before the measure is submitted, and by insisting on a certain percentage of the registered electors or of those voting for candidates being cast in favor of the measure before it can become law.

What we need now is a calm and fair discussion, and further information, and

I believe that the time is not far distant when a sufficient number of the electors will favor this reform to not only insure its incorporation into the law of the land, but also to insure its successful operation after being made law, which is much more important.

CHEAPER BERTHS

Ottawa, Dec. 28.—Within a comparatively short time Canadians will be able to occupy upper berths of sleeping cars at substantially lower rates than are charged for lower berths, and it is probable that there will be some reductions in the rates charged for lower berths. The Canadian railway commission has not taken action in the matter, and will not do so until the interstate commerce commission of the United States has finally dealt with it. In the United States the sleeping car companies have filed a scale of reduced rates, but the interstate commerce commission has not yet accepted them. However, it is known that there will be considerable reductions there. As the United States organization took the matter up first, and as the business is largely of an international nature, the Canadian commission will await final action on the other side of the line before dealing with the Canadian side of it. Chairman Mabee of the Canadian commission is now in Washington consulting with chairman Knapp of the American commission on international railway questions, and the sleeping car matter is one of these. It is expected that the Canadian board will be in a position to deal with this soon after the return of Judge Mabee from Washington.



The Farmer's Friend

Organize, Educate, Co-operate

Whatever Western Canada might be in the distant future, today and for years to come it is and will be chiefly an agricultural country, and hence the bulk of the population will be agriculturists. It is therefore up to us farmers to make conditions such that we and our children shall have a country fit to live in. The future condition depends a good deal on what we do today. Our climate, while a little severe at times, is undoubtedly healthy and just the kind that stirs up and makes them do things. Our soil is fertile, and if tilled intelligently it should provide every family with all that is necessary to make life worth living. But in spite of all there seems to be something lacking to make our population contented and happy. There is too much difference between the cities and the country, and the farmers get little or no benefit of the new and great things that make life in the cities pleasant. In all ages poets and writers have pictured country life in the most beautiful colors; the fresh air, the green fields, prairie, hills and forests, as the things worth striving after and enjoying. But while all this looks fine on paper, the fact remains that almost all the farmers, compelled to toil from sunrise to sundown, during the heat of the summer and the cold of winter to earn a bare living, have no time or inclination to enjoy it. From 25 to 50 miles from a railroad, without a telephone and without mail service, the farmer is cut off from the benefits of our boasted and advanced civilization. He lives in a shack or poorly built house devoid of all comfort and sanitation. He sends his children to the little country school where they get a very poor training compared with the children in our up-to-date city schools. In short, the majority of our farming population live in the feudal age compared with the city man. The reason for this state of affairs is not hard to find. It is not that the farmers do not want facilities and pleasanter surroundings, but simply that the farmers are being robbed out of the product of their labor. We all know that besides the farmers there is another class in this country, the so-called capitalist class; the men who make and sell the things the farmer must have, and who handle the farmers' products. Between this class and the farmers there can be no brotherly love as their class interests are diametrically opposed. The men who make and handle the implements the farmer must have, the lumber, wire, railway and other trusts are not in the business for their health but to make profit. The more profit they can squeeze out of the farmer the more happiness accrues to them, that is, it means more millions, finer houses, more pleasure, etc. It is not that these people particularly hate the farmers. Individually they may be fine fellows, but profit they must have, the more the better. And the higher prices the farmer pays for his implements and other necessities the harder he must work and the less of comforts will there remain for himself and his family. The farmers are not dreamers of impossibilities. They don't want to level things down or divide anyone's money, but they do want to obtain a decent price for their product and be able to buy their implements and other necessities at a reasonable price. They want a reasonable number of railroads to transport their produce, telephone and rural mail service, consolidated schools, good sanitary houses and enough for what they raise so that it is not necessary for them and their families to work unnecessarily long hours year in and year out. But so long as those things that the farmers must have are made and sold by private individuals or associations for profit, just so long will a farmer's lot be an unhappy one and he will not get his just dues. We should therefore strive by all means to get the government ownership of everything practicable, for it stands to reason that where any public utility is handled at cost and the profit system eliminated things must be better and cheaper. Of course some people are afraid of the corruption of the public officials, but then no official will be corrupt unless there is somebody to corrupt him, and wherever

corruption occurs we can turn the vassals out. But what remedy have we against private companies? What can we do with a C.P.R. official or anyone connected with the lumber, implement or any other trust? Of course I am aware that any government controlled and composed of the capitalist class can not be depended on by the farmers, and the farmers' interest will always be in danger as long as those people hold the reins of government. But what's to hinder the great farming and laboring population of this and any other country from organizing and acting together politically and capture the government and thus insure their own safety and future happiness? And in all matters where government ownership or operation is impracticable the farmers should co-operate among themselves. I was born in the little country of Denmark and happen to know what co-operation has done for the Danish people. When I left that country 28 years ago there was no co-operation, but each farmer tried to shift for himself a good deal as the Canadian farmers have been doing, and the result was the same. But somehow or other the Danish farmers learned how to co-operate, stand and work together, and the result has been gratifying. Today the Danish farmer is not looked down upon as a Wayback Hayseed, an inferior class, but he is respected and looked up to as one of the most useful members of his country. He markets all his produce and buys all his supplies through his co-operative association. He obtains the highest price for his butter and eggs, etc., on the world's market. He ships his produce over government owned railroads at a low rate. He drives over macadamized roads. He lives in the best of houses, lights his house and barn with electricity from the co-operative power plant. He has up-to-date and all modern improvements in his house, and his children receive the very best education in up-to-date schools and agricultural colleges. Now, if the farmers in a small country like Denmark do all this, why can't we Canadian farmers do the same? Here we have a great country, with great possibilities, with land enough for everybody who wants a farm. We have the advantage of older countries in that we are just starting out to lay the foundation of a great nation. The old saying that "we shall reap as we sow" is surely true. Our future depends on what we do today. Let us come together, organize, educate and co-operate. Let no member of the Farmers' Union rest until he gets all farmers to join the Union, and let's all be ready to fight against unjust conditions, fight to make conditions better, brighter and happier for the farming population of Canada.

JOHN GLAINBEAK.

Alta.

PARCELS POST IN CANADA

The domestic service in Canada for fourth class matter, which includes merchandise such as confectionery, dry goods, groceries, hardware, stationery (including blank books, etc.), not included in the first, second and third classes and not excluded from the mails by the general prohibitory regulations with respect to objectionable matter, is limited to five pounds in weight and 30 inches in length by one foot in width or depth, but the combined length and girth of any packet must in no case exceed six feet. The rate of postage is one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, or 16 cents per pound, prepaid, subject to a fine of double postage for any deficiency in prepayment. The rate applicable to general merchandise when posted in Canada addressed to the United States is one cent per ounce, 16 cents per pound, and the limit of weight is four pounds six ounces.

Closed parcels weighing up to 11 pounds are exchanged by direct-mail between Canada and the United Kingdom, Mexico, Bahamas, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Trinidad and Tonago, Leeward Islands, St. Lucia and British Guiana at 12 cents per pound; with Bermuda at 16 cents for the first pound, 28 cents for two pounds, 64 cents for five

Manitoba Grain Growers Attention!

The Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation beg to announce to the local Grain Growers' Associations and other organizations that are interested in the promotion of good government that they have secured Mr. Frank E. Coulter, of Portland, Oregon, to act in the capacity of organizer. All organizations who wish to have addresses from Mr. Coulter should apply at once for allotment of time. The Federation will not charge anything for Mr. Coulter's addresses, and posters and advertising matter will be mailed free to those who undertake to organize meetings. The only obligation you assume is to have a large audience in attendance to assist Mr. Coulter to enroll members for the Federation.

Mr. Coulter is an eloquent and forcible speaker. He knows his subject and has been associated



with that band of pioneers who secured the Initiative, Referendum and Recall for the State of Oregon since the inception of the movement in that State and down to the recent victory (Nov. 8) when the emissaries of privilege were put to flight by the forces of progress and democracy.

The Federation have opened headquarters at the address given below and would be glad to have all the friends of the cause call at their convenience. If you are in sympathy with the movement send in a dollar and become a member. This will help on the good work both morally and financially. All members will receive a membership card and free copies of all literature which the Federation will circulate. We now have in the press a comprehensive booklet and several folders of unusual interest to those who believe with us that Direct Legislation is the cure for governmental inefficiency, incompetency and dishonesty.

MANITOBA FEDERATION FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION 239 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG

Hon. Pres., J. H. Ashdown; President, Dr. J. N. Hutchison; Vice-Presidents, Donald Forrester and John Kennedy; Treas., Robert L. Scott; Secretary, S. J. Farmer.

pounds, and \$1.36 for 11 pounds, or 12 1-3 cents per pound; with Hong Kong and British post offices in China at 16 cents for the first pound, 28 cents for two pounds, 64 cents for five pounds, and \$1.36 for 11 pounds, or 12 1-3 cents per pound, there being pound rates from 1 to 11 pounds; with New South Wales and New Zealand at 24 cents per pound; British Solomon Islands at 30 cents per pound. Parcels are limited to seven pounds between Canada and the following countries: Newfoundland, Japan, Grenada and St. Vincent, at the following respective rates: 15 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents and 25 cents. The general regulation as to size is 2x1 ft. in width or depth (2x1x1), with the exception of the United Kingdom, which must not ordinarily exceed 30 inches in length or one foot in width or depth, but in the case of parcels containing golf clubs, umbrellas or articles of a similar form a length of three feet six inches is permitted.

It will be observed that it costs 16 cents to send a pound parcel or fraction thereof, or 80 cents for a parcel of five pounds by post between any two places in Canada. Compared with this a one pound parcel may be sent from any point in the United Kingdom or the countries mentioned for 12 cents, or a five pound parcel for 60 cents to any point in Canada. It costs no more to send a pound parcel to Hong Kong than it does to send it from Montreal to Ottawa, and considerably less for a five pound parcel, the rate from Montreal to Hong Kong being 64 cents as against 80 cents to Ottawa.

With regard to the service in the United Kingdom, parcel post conveys anything that is not more than 11 pounds in weight and three feet six inches in length, the rate being six cents for one pound or less, eight cents for over one pound and under two, with two cents additional for each pound thereafter. Eggs, fish, meat, fruit, vegetables, glass, crockery, liquids, butter, cheese, etc., are carried by parcel post to the great convenience of a very large number of people. The post office department maintains in addition to the parcel post an express delivery service, either by special messenger all the way or by special messenger after transmission by post. Special delivery in advance of the ordinary mails is also provided.—Industrial Canada.

"LITTLE ROLL OF NEWS PRINT"

The above is the title of a Christmas booklet received from the Winnipeg Free Press. Accompanying is a small roll of paper, a miniature of the huge rolls that daily go into the making of that great metropolitan daily journal. The booklet contains the interesting story of the origin of paper and the development in its manufacture. The artist has added to the booklet numerous interesting sketches. The Christmas greeting of the Free Press is certainly Western in its conception and in keeping with the enterprise of the journal which sends it forth.

Don't run away if the carburetor pitches fire. There is no danger while there is gasoline in the tank.

An Unwise Movement

From Industrial Canada, the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers Association

Seldom has a more selfish or narrow appeal been made to any class of Canadians than that which is being made from week to week to the farmers of Western Canada by The Grain Growers' Guide. Ignoring the basic conditions of our national life, the immense expanse of country, the varied resources, the different callings and aptitudes of the people, and especially our propinquity to a great and wealthy nation on the south, this paper is carrying on a propaganda the results of which can only be disintegrating and denationalizing. An appeal to the pocket always gains some attention. People are inclined to believe that others are gaining more or less illegitimate advantage from their labor. Playing on this human weakness The Grain Growers' Guide serves up to its readers a grossly unfair statement of the effect of the tariff on their economic condition. It would have its readers believe that the \$61,000,000 which was collected as tariff revenue last year was so much money filched from the farmers. Why the farmers? Does not everyone who buys goods contribute through the tariff to the public revenue? Do not the miners of Nova Scotia, the textile workers and lumbermen of Quebec, the machinists of Ontario pay their share towards the upkeep of the government service? Why pick out the farmer and cry into his ears that he is being abused, that he is the victim of greed, that he is paying for the prosperity of the country? Canada is a country of diverse opportunities. The West is made up of land unequalled in all the world for fertility and productiveness. Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec contain areas worthless for agriculture but heavily wooded and with immense water powers—the right combination for a pulp and paper industry. In the barren and rocky district of Sudbury is found copper and nickel, the latter being the only source of this mineral in America. British Columbia boasts of timber without end on land which is valueless for farming. Canada can never be satisfied to develop one side only of her national life. She cannot work her farm lands and leave the rest of her area, an immense area in practically every province, untouched. Agriculture employs many men and adds unboundedly to the national wealth and prosperity. But so do lumbering and mining and fishing, and so will the more advanced stages of manufacture—paper making, machinery making, textile making, if they are encouraged. Are we to leave our forests lying idle, our water powers undeveloped? Are we to lose the benefits of our natural resources and raw products? That is not the policy which will build up a strong nation. Exception is taken to the collection of \$61,000,000 in tariff revenue. It cost Canada over a hundred millions last year to keep house. Has anyone suggested an alternative to the tariff for the collection of this sum? That much money must be collected. If in collecting it Canada attracts capital to the country and increases the population by so many workmen, so many consumers of farmers' produce, is not something accomplished? When the C. P. R. was built twenty-five million dollars in cash was turned over to the company, besides a huge land grant; during the past five years many millions have been invested in the National Transcontinental; every session of parliament means a million or more in subsidies to railways; a hundred millions have been spent on canals; at the present time Canada has on her hands, besides the immensely costly transcontinental line, the Hudson's Bay road, the new Welland canal and the proposed Georgian Bay canal; everyone, it might be pointed out, of great and intimate importance to Western farmers. These public works have to be paid for and a tariff has been adopted by all parties and all classes as the correct system for raising the revenue. The changes have been rung on the special privileges cry long enough. The policy of Canada at the present time is to give each activity the encouragement and support that it needs to enable it to meet the competition of foreign labor and foreign conditions.

What has been the result? It appears in our trade returns, in our immigration figures and in our uniform progress. In the past two decades government reports show that the price received for farm produce has increased from fifty to one hundred and fifty per cent. During the same period the price of manufactured goods, the goods which the farmer has to buy,

has increased not more than four per cent. That farming in Canada pays is sufficiently proved by the influx of farmers from the United States, who are leaving the country of their birth to take up land in Canada's fertile West. Meanwhile Canadian farmers are becoming less dependent upon outside markets for the sale of their products. Manufacturing centres and the consequent development of urban population have made a demand for food products which in many lines has taxed the powers of the farmers to supply. Soaring prices have been the inevitable consequence. The tariff is objected to because, it is said, it increases the cost of manufactured goods. But what is an increase of four per cent. in twenty years compared with the increase in value of the things the farmer sells.

The law of supply and demand is inevitable. The tariff policy of Canada has enabled Canadian factories to expand and has compelled over two hundred foreign companies to establish Canadian branches. The increase in the consuming population has developed a new and great demand for farm produce. The increased demand has caused an increase in the price. The tariff is incontrovertibly responsible for the greater measure of prosperity which the farmers are now enjoying. Is that prosperity to be imperilled by the ill-advised efforts of unwise friends of the farmers to change our tariff policy? We believe that the farmers will think twice before they urge a change from the conditions under which they are winning such a large measure of prosperity.

FARMERS GETTING WISE

Owing to the great demand on the part of the readers of The Guide for information on agricultural subjects and upon the many economic questions, it was decided about two months ago to open a book department in connection with The Guide. Many of the readers of The Guide have taken advantage of this department and have secured valuable books to help them in their work. During the past two months the Book Department of The Guide has sold to farmers throughout the country more than four hundred books at a cost of over \$400. It is interesting to note the books that are in most popular demand. Up to the present time the most popular book handled by The Guide has been William McDonald's book on "Dry Farming," which shows that the farmers of the West are anxious and determined to improve their knowledge of farm conditions. The second most popular book is "Bookkeeping for Farmers." Then follows in order "The City for the People," being the standard work on Direct Legislation. The study of gas traction is demanding much attention on the part of the farmers, and there has been a considerable demand for "Audel's Gas Engine Manual." The tariff question has also attracted a great deal of interest in the West, and a considerable number of farmers have ordered Porritt's book, "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada." Other popular books have been "How to Cooperate," "Home Pork Making" and "Barn Plans and Outbuildings." It has cost The Guide a considerable amount to advertise these books and bring them before the farmers, and the book department is not conducted as a money making concern. It is solely to assist the farmers in securing books upon subjects in which they are interested. Every effort is made to supply the books promptly, and it would assist very much in The Guide office if farmers in sending in orders for books would send them in separate letters and not in the same letter with subscriptions or anything else they may be writing about. The majority of books which are handled by The Guide are not kept in stock in The Guide office, but are ordered from the publishers, and it takes about ten days to fill an order. Owing to the demand, however, of "Dry Farming" and "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada" a stock of these books has been secured and is kept in The Guide office. Any farmer wanting either of these two books can secure them by return mail by writing to the Book Department of the Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Fruit Farming Means Wealth

BRITISH COLUMBIA is fast becoming one of the World's Garden Spots

There are some localities which are not adapted to this class of business, but our lands lie in a district which has already proven itself. We have sold many pieces of land which under careful care and cultivation are proving vast money makers for the owners. Why not avail yourself of our offer while there is yet choice land?

\$25.00 PER ACRE IS OUR PRICE \$25.00

We will sell British Columbia Fruit Lands at this price in tracts. Get a few of your friends together and let us know how much you wish to purchase. We will advise you at once in regard to locality, terms and conditions of sale. Our literature is attractive and instructive. Write for it at once. Climatic conditions are ideal, the work is pleasant and the profits are large.

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ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

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Saskatchewan Case

Continued from Page 8

of land valued with its equipment at at least \$10,000. There are 30,000 in our Western organizations, which means an investment of \$300,000,000 if, as our friendly rivals declare, we are only twenty-five per cent. of the Western farmers, we would represent the enormous aggregate of \$1,200,000,000, and we think we may fairly claim to be the articulate mouth-piece of the whole.

Now, we think conditions should be so that this enormous capital invested should earn interest as well as the capital invested in other industries which under present conditions is, we think, impossible.

We have heard the resolutions read and discussed which are to be presented here regarding the Hudson's Bay Railway, the Railway Act, the tariff and chilled meat industry, and with all of them we concur.

If these recommendations are adopted and put into practice we believe that a step will have been taken towards bringing about that happy time when the agricultural industry will be more remunerative; that the business of farming will be more attractive, and the unnatural drain from the rural communities towards the cities will be stopped and rural life become a little heaven to leaven the whole lump of the Canadian nation, which we believe, is destined to lead the world in the solution of Twentieth Century problems.

TARIFF BILL DRAFTED

Washington, D.C., Dec. 28.—Impetus to the movement for a tariff commission was given to-day by conferences at the White House and at the Capitol, by the return of representative Longworth of Ohio to Washington with a full draft of a bill creating a commission, and the announcement by chairman Payne that he expected such legislation before March 4 next. Following a discussion with the president over various features of the legislative program for this session, Mr. Payne, who is republican floor leader of the House, announced that he was quite sure a bill for a permanent tariff commission acceptable to the president would be put through the senate and house before

the session ends. Mr. Longworth's bill which he expects to introduce next week creates a commission of five members not more than three of the same political party, salaried at \$7,500, each with offices at Washington, but empowered to meet anywhere.

The bill embodies features of the tariff commission bills of senators Beveridge of Indiana and La Follette of Wisconsin introduced at the last session of congress, and of congressman Good of Iowa and Len Root of Wisconsin at this session.

TAKE IT

from me, old pal, if your horse has a cut or sore or a collar gall, the 'Longsought' Cut and Sore Eradicator will bring him out as slick as a button in short order.

"When used simultaneously with the 'Longsought' System-Builder, the combination is productive of marvellous results, as the System-Builder cleanses the blood and heals internally sores left by distemper or arising from other causes.

"If it has the mange, one application of the 'Longsought' Mange Eradicator will cure it, as the majority of cases are completely cured by one application.

"I have tried them all, and find them indispensable to the horseman. They are all guaranteed.

"Ask your druggist for them, or send \$1 each for the first two named remedies, and \$2 for the last one, to the

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Centrally located. Good meals, and warm, comfortable rooms.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

SASKATCHEWAN ELEVATOR REPORT

Editor Guide:—We in Saskatchewan had great visions of equity being crowned queen, when we heard of the government thinking of giving us a morally correct elevator system. We thought of the time when we could haul our grain to a place where it could be kept until we had a carload of it and then it would be loaded for us, so that we could sell it on the track. We thought the killing rush of the loading platform was doomed. The help that never came or could not come would no longer annoy. We thought we were to live to see the time when we could do our own hauling in our own time and when we would get the proper grade, and all the present evils would fade away like the darkness at the coming of morning. We even thought our grain would be screened and put on the market without weed seeds and our name would become great; more than that we thought the waste of too many elevators would cease, and that the monopoly thus made would belong to the government who own all monopolies. But it seems the difficulties are too great or the men who are our champions are too small. Will this co-operative deal be ideal? Will it prevent the waste of too many elevators? Will it cover the whole field? Will it be popular? Are the farmers to get a square deal in spite of the circumstances which never should have existed? If we do not like the railway service we can do our own hauling. Is that it? Here we have a railway practically built by the government (us), but although it supplies storekeepers, etc., with sheds for their goods which it loads and unloads yet the farmers can find their own loading facility or sell their grain to the outfit who have a hold-up privilege. We cannot depend on anyone. The man in power doesn't care two straws. They could not and will not trouble themselves. Their policy is "leave things as they are, wait till the clouds roll by," and the Manitoba system must die because they said so. Poor Manitoba! Well, if we have nothing we know where we are. Why should they not hand over the post office to the express company? We are individuals. We are bound together for the common good. Not much! In these patriarchal days every man is for himself. There is where we make the mistake. We thought we were bound together for great and imperial business. But there is too much to be made in this "constitutional difficulty" and "technical" business.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWER
Orcadia, Sask.

BELIEVES IN PROTECTION

Editor Guide:—In your issue of Dec. 7th, under the heading "Our Cotton Mills" you state that Canada imported seventeen million dollars worth of cotton goods on which we paid a duty of four million. You also state the Canadian cotton mills produced fourteen million dollars' worth of goods on which the manufacturers were enabled to exploit the public to the tune of three million and a half dollars the amount of the protective tariff. No, I think you hardly go into details enough to enable your readers to form a correct judgment as to the justice of protection in the cotton industry. I would like to inquire what per cent. wages bear to the cost of producing this \$17,000,000 worth of cotton goods in England, and what per cent. wages bear to the cost of producing \$14,000,000 worth in Canada. If, for instance, wages bear a ratio of 25 per

cent. to the cost of production in England, and wages being a hundred per cent. higher in Canada bear a ratio of fifty per cent. to the cost of production, the manufacturer would surely be entitled to 25 per cent. protection, as it would hardly go into his pocket, but rather into that of the working class. Now, there may not be this difference in wages, but capital is worth more in this country. The expense of erecting mills and installing a necessary plant may be greater owing to the higher rate of wages prevailing in the building, and iron and steel trades, and the wages of the workers in the cotton mills are certainly higher than they are in England, so that 25 per cent. protection may be necessary to bring the cost of production in Canada on a level with the cost of production in England and Europe. Now, I do not claim that the Canadian tariff is perfect or does not need readjusting in some instances, but it surely needs closer and more penetrative investigations before we decry it indiscriminately. Protection seems to me a good thing

so long as it protects the wages of the working men; beyond that it should not go. If we want higher wages and higher standard of living than that prevailing in England and the European continent we must afford the manufacturers that much protection. This phase of the question was brought out some time ago by your correspondent, Mr. Waldo Blodgett, and though it induced much bitter criticism it was never satisfactorily refuted. You say the manufacturers were able to pay a dividend of fifty per cent. on a considerable part of the capital. Many farmers were able to pay themselves the equivalent to a dividend of fifty per cent. on a considerable part of the capital even in this poor year. So much the better. More farmers will be induced to come; more manufacturers will be induced to come. This country needs both.

F. G. CASEY.

Eagle Hill, Alta.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Editor Guide:—I am greatly interested in the discussion kept going in our paper regarding the formation of a new political party and the non-necessity of forming such a party. It appears to me that a new party is unnecessary, not that I intimate for a moment that the two old historic parties fill the bill. It is a sign of broad-mindedness of the Guide correspondents that not one of them attempts to differentiate fundamentally between the conservatives and liberals.

Yet I am sorry to see a few writers still advocate the "dominate your party" idea which I believe originated with E. A. Partridge. We thoroughly proved the futility of this idea at the last election in Dauphin. There is only one way to dominate either the Grit or Tory party and that is to put into them more money than those who now control them. Of course the idea is ridiculous and illogical, as we haven't the dough and never will have until we first own the government and then we can keep our money for more honest purposes. It seems to be pretty well agreed that it is not advisable to organize politically within the Grain Growers' as our objects are said to be industrial. And if we organize within our own association would it not be well to investigate a little before organizing to see if the political party for which we yearn is not already in existence, like the unknown God whom Paul introduced to the Athenians. To our usual words of "Organize" and "Educate" let us add a word as necessary as either, "Investigate." Hoping from this discussion in THE GUIDE may yet evolve the political party we so earnestly seek.

W. J. BOUGHEN,
Valley River, Man.

BEEF RINGS

Editor Guide:—As co-operation is out of the experimental stage in many lines, among the farmers of this country and has come to be a reality and I hope to stay, I would like to suggest to co-operative concerns and Grain Growers' Associations the advantages obtained from well organized "beef-rings" during the hot summer months, viz: June, July, August and September and longer if need be. This, although not new to some, would be appreciated by many in many parts of this new country, and will to a great extent solve the problem of using salt-meats in the home during the hot weather season. Besides, having a plentiful supply of fresh meats on hand,

it comes at a price cheaper than salted meat, thus a saving as well as a luxury. And now if any reader could suggest plans as to starting a ring and in management of same, I, together with the public at large should be pleased to hear from him through the columns of THE GUIDE.

SUBSCRIBER

Fillmore, Sask.

THE DUTY OF THE GUIDE

Editor Guide,—I enclose one dollar for renewal subscription. There can be no doubt that The Guide has been an education to the farmers of the West. It has brought home to them the source of their weakness. The first sign of strength is the admission of that weakness, and we all admit that previous to the advent of The Guide the farmer was like the apple that they all took a bite of and nothing was left but the core, but all this is changed. The Guide has made us realize that the farmer has rights the same as any other body of men, and he is now beginning to feel his strength. But in the first flush of our manhood let us not forget ourselves, let us remember that our demands will not be obtained by coercion, by blustering, but by calm, lucid reasoning. Let us remember that such radical changes as we demand and that we consider necessary, cannot be made at a moment's notice. Rome was not made in a day; let us have patience

and it is through the medium of The Guide that we can make our wants known. It is for The Guide to remind those in authority that we are in earnest in this forward movement. It is for The Guide to stand firm, but above all to be reasonable and courteous. Let the tone of The Guide be such that those in high places may feel "the velvet scabbard holds the sword of steel," that this agitation is no passing feeling of a moment, but a movement of reform in which those who are engaged are in earnest. The waking of the Western farmers has begun. It is for The Guide to show through sober and well thought out reasoning that our demands are reasonable.

"DINAMITE."

Dina P.O., Alta.

FARMERS PULL TOGETHER

Editor, GUIDE:—Some years back I had a very strong yoke of oxen. It was not always they would pull together but when they did they could pull any kind of a load. Now the farmers of the Dominion are very strong and if they will only pull together they will soon remove from their shoulders the heavy load that the manufacturers' and railways' government have loaded them down with. I was reading in a farm journal where ex-President Roosevelt speaking at a meeting of the Grange at Summit Park, N. Y., said he heartily believed in organization and co-operation among farmers. The importance of such movements cannot be overestimated. If the state is saved the farmers must do it.

EDWIN JACOBS,
Saltcoats, Sask.

SAYS MONEY WASTED

Editor, Guide,—I have just read in the last issue of The Guide Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to the address presented by the farmers' delegation from Western Canada, and am not one bit surprised at the superficial view Laurier took of their requests. As I said in the letter I wrote to The Guide two or three days ago that I looked upon the delegation to Ottawa as so much time and money almost wasted. I use the precautionary word, almost, for I suppose that some of the delegates can attend to other business besides visiting old friends, so the money will not be wasted, but as far as getting any benefit from interviewing the government, I never expected any. Now it appears that in the paper presented by Mr. Green of Saskatchewan, he remarked that the delegation (here present) represented agricultural wealth to the amount of about \$300,000,000 and Laurier was quick to make capital out of that statement, for in his reply he brutally remarked that if the Western people had accumulated wealth to that amount in so short a time, then conditions in the West were not in such bad shape after all. Now, sir, it seems to me that the delegation might have made it plain that they represented the manhood of this Western country and let money represent itself, but I suppose the present atmosphere at Ottawa was unhealthy for any but those who represented wealth, but did we not have enough at Ottawa already who represent nothing but wealth without sending several hundred more from the West to represent \$300,000,000 of wealth? When one reads the history of the English-speaking people of North America (not the school book history), one can see that it became the settled policy from the time Columbus discovered America down to the present that wealth was the only thing that was really worthy of representation. Even that august body of men that assembled at Philadelphia after the revolutionary war, "for the sole and express purpose of revising the articles of confederation," but who closed the doors of the convention to the outside world, threw their instructions in the wastepaper basket, then settled down for four months in secret conclave and proceeded to frame that windy document known as the Constitution of the United States. That body had only one man, the aged Benj. Franklin, who seemed to have any consideration for the masses and showed any opposition to the desire of the others to exclude as far as possible the masses from the control of the government. That document declared as a "self-evident fact that all men are created free and equal," and yet it



Buildings on farm of Alf. Greentree, Man.

was fifty years later before the white slavery was abolished, and eighty years before the negro-chattel slavery was wiped out by the immortal Lincoln, who was a descendant of Samuel Lincoln, who sailed from London April 18, 1637, as the servant or serf of Francis Lawes. But the abolishment of chattel slavery only made way for the industrial slavery of both whites and blacks. So that we have had enough delegations to represent wealth, and if the farmers and other producers of wealth in Canada or any other country have a real desire to get their rights, they must send their own men, not to ask for anything, but to make laws representing labor (mental and manual) as the supreme source of all wealth and entitled to full and just consideration.

WM. NESBITT, Sr.

Tessier, Sask.

Note—It surely is not money wasted to give the Ottawa government to understand that the farmers mean business and will have a square deal.—Ed.

REGARDING FREE TRADE

Editor, Guide.—I have read with interest in your issue of November 20 letters by Mr. A. Brown and Mr. J. Robertson which are logical and relevant as far as they go, but I wish to take exception to the Editor's note, which states "That Free Trade in England and its benefits is a matter of fact," palpably not an accepted fact, since a very large number of taxpayers hotly dispute its benefits. The whole farming interest is conscious of the fact that it suffers heavily in order to lighten the labors of other classes, and many people consider that the benefits thus aimed to reach their fellow subjects are in a great measure gathered in by hostile foreigners. In order to find the fact accepted on this question, Mr. Editor should step across the next herring-pond and hit Denmark where there is no dispute as to fact that a well arranged protection does immensely benefit a population. I think the chief difficulty in the matter is the fact that most people regard it as a question of commercial economy only, whereas it is mainly one of international policy. If "peace on earth and good will towards men" prevailed exclusively, the chief reasons for protection would not obtain, but as long as the rivalry of states, of creeds and of races continues it will be suicidal to abandon our commercial weapons and to let enemies exploit us in trade and in finance. As an instance I would note that for many years Cape Colony raised most of its revenues by import duties because the commercial classes understood the necessity of providing revenue for administration, while the farming classes, largely Boer and Kafir, were mostly beyond argument in that direction. The first Free Traders stampered wildly, not from a judicious protection, but from a system of extravagant monopolies, such as we seek to reduce to reason today. Do not, therefore, let us rush to the other extreme, or we shall lay ourselves open to unlimited raiding by U. S. cornermen, who will mob our markets with dumpage and destroy or capture our legitimate manufactures. Neither imagine that the freest of trading will save us from combines in lumber, cement and all the lines that are as raw material to the farmers. Fair and easy, with a cool head and a steady hand we shall get all the benefits obtained from our country's natural resources.

J. M. LIDDELL.

Pincher Station, Alta.

AMERICAN PRICES BETTER

The majority of the writers on this subject take the tariff as a basis of estimating the loss which the Canadian farmers suffer. Some put the average farmers loss at \$200. That I think is too low. A better way would be to put the markets of Buffalo and Chicago along side of those of Winnipeg and Toronto. Put the prices that the American farmers pay for their implements beside what the Canadian farmer pays for implements. Put the price list of the Chicago mail order houses against the prices of the Canadian mail order houses, by so doing you could form a just estimate of the loss that the Canadian farmer suffers. I have farmed on both sides of the line and can give you some figures. I am a

native of Ontario. When I went to Michigan in 1879, I noticed that the Michigan farmer could buy as much for a dollar as the Ontario farmer could buy for a dollar and a half. On the other hand the Michigan farmer got a dollar and a half for the same amount of produce that the Ontario farmer would be lucky if he got a dollar for. Here are some figures to prove this.

The Ontario farmer paid 20 cents a gallon for coal oil—the Michigan farmer 10 cents. Tobacco retailed at 60 cents a pound in Ontario—in Michigan at 20 cents a pound. Syrup was worth 50 cents a gallon in Ontario—25 cents a gallon in Michigan. The same grade of coffee that retailed at 25 cents a pound in Ontario could be bought in Michigan at 10 cents a pound. The Ontario farmer paid 75 cents for a pair of overalls, that the Michigan farmer paid 50 cents for. In implements there was also a difference in favor of the Michigan man. In Michigan the price of a six foot binder is \$100 cash or \$115 on three years time. In 1897 the Ontario farmer paid \$150 for a six-foot binder. I have been informed that the price is now \$130 or \$145 on time. A similar difference exists in all lines of farm implements.

Speaking from my experience I believe the American farmer gets 20 per cent. more for his produce than his Canadian brother gets. And the American farmer buys his implements and other necessary things about thirty per cent. cheaper than the Canadian farmer buys his. That

simply means the Canadian farmer who annually makes and spends \$1000 would be \$500 in pocket if he had free access to the markets of the United States.

WILLIAM STERLING.

Pollux, Alta.

MINNESOTA LEADS U. S.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 27.—Minnesota again takes rank by a big lead as the greatest wheat producing state of the country, and by a statistical coincidence the most remarkable that the department of agriculture, whose annual statistical report is out to-day, has ever found, is shown to have raised this year 94,080,000 bushels, exactly the number given by the estimate of the department for 1909. W. M. Hays, formerly connected with the Minnesota college of agriculture at St. Anthony Park, now assistant secretary of agriculture, Victor Ormstead, chief of the bureau of statistics, and the crop reporting board, which consists of N. C. Murray, Geo. Holmes, John J. Darg and Jos. H. Killebrew, all attest the correctness of the figures. It is pronounced by them a "mathematical coincidence" of the most extraordinary character.

It is between the prominence of Minnesota and Kansas as wheat producers, and the great valleys of the two states that the principal interest lies. Kansas, which is one of the greatest grain producing states, whose wheat fields extend every year over an area of between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 acres, and whose product is winter wheat, which ordinarily averages

somewhat higher in yield per acre, passed Minnesota in 1908 by 10,000,000 bushels, the totals for the two states in that season being 68,577,000 bushels for Minnesota and 78,182,000 for Kansas. At that time the winning of first place from Minnesota by the southwestern state was commented upon all over the country, and was the cause of much speculative figuring what the comparative prominence of northwest and southwest in wheat production would be a few years later, this against the contention of northwestern authorities that temporary conditions of one season caused the change.

Last year Minnesota, with a production of 94,080,000 bushels, was 9,000,000 ahead of Kansas, which raised 85,478,000 bushels. This year, with 94,080,000 bushels for Minnesota, Kansas shows up 61,000,000 bushels, Minnesota thus running ahead by 30,000,000.

Minnesota, North Dakota and Kansas are the three great wheat producing states, and though other states run production far into the millions, none approaches these three. In 1908 it was thought Minnesota had lost the place to North Dakota, but the two big states lined up with 68,577,000 bushels for Minnesota, and 68,482,000 for North Dakota, leaving Minnesota still ahead. In 1909 North Dakota with 90,080,000 bushels, was still somewhat below Minnesota. It is predicted by grain trade statisticians that if Minnesota eventually loses first place, it will lose it to North Dakota.

Praying for Rain is all very well but Irrigation is more reliable

That is why we are irrigating the Whatshan Valley, although experts have assured us that irrigation is not really needed as there is enough annual rainfall to take care of the growth of our apple trees. But we had to put in a water system to provide water for domestic purposes for our settlers, and we decided to make the mains big enough to take care of irrigating the land. The Whatshan Valley is in the Arrow Lakes district, West Kootenay, British Columbia, and we are rapidly making it one of the garden spots of the continent. We are **Clearing, Irrigating and Planting 10 acre tracts and selling them for \$1,500, on time payments**

with no interest. You can remain in your present position while we get your orchard to the bearing point and then move on to it, getting away for ever from cold winters or other climatic disadvantages. Besides all this, your ten acres will bring you in a profit of \$5,000 to \$6,000 per year when the trees reach maturity.

You had better act quickly if you are going to take advantage of this

Apple Orchard Opportunity of a Lifetime

for we are not going to sell many orchards at the present price. At least give us the opportunity of giving you all information. Your name on a post card is all we need.

BEATON & VEZINA

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Winnipeg, Man.

Farm and Field

VALUE OF GOOD SEED

Every other day a farmer drops into the office of The Guide and testifies as to the value of good seed. Good seed, they say, is one of the most important factors of the farming industry. These farmers were formerly, as many farmers of the West are at present, slow to adopt improved seed, paying attention principally to the condition of the soil rather than to the seed they sowed.

The farmers who have commenced growing wheat, oats and barley, the various grasses and legumes, as well as roots from improved seed state that they realize a much greater yield, produce a better sample of grain and have little trouble with lodging in the field, which formerly was the big trouble with those who had heavy clay land, as delayed maturity

becoming awakened to the importance of good seed. The numerous seed fairs that have been held of late years in the West have played a most important part in the development of good seed, while plant breeders as much as live stock breeders are doing their big share in this most important enterprise. But there is still another way in which the adoption of good seed can be hastened. Those farmers who have procured and are now realizing extensive profits from improved seed should not be slow to write to farm papers and magazines telling others of their success. They should advertise their seed for sale and seek by this means to get their countrymen interested in this most important question of "good seed."

SEED OATS

Editor Guide:—This year in our country the oats were not good, they were very light, some people told me that the last year's oats would be better for seed next spring. I would like to know what you think about it. Can I get a good crop seeding last year's oats next spring?

POSTMASTER.

Meyronne, Sask.

Note.—It makes no difference whether oats are new or old for seeding so long as they are good. From what you say we are rather led to understand that your last year's oats are rather poor for seed and we would advise you to procure, if possible, first class seed. Watch the papers for farmers advertising good seed oats and try to get your seed from them. Have them send you a sample of their oats before buying the same. Be sure that you get the variety you wish and be positive of the fact that they contain no wild oats.

Summer Fallow for Oats

Editor Guide:—Re your suggestions regarding summer fallow and manure I will answer these two in one.

As the most of the manure is made in winter time I will commence from the winter twenty-four months ago. Each day the manure was drawn out and spread on the land. The following spring when seeding was done the land that was spread with the manure was harrowed, which



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Single specimen head of an evolved type of oat slightly reduced in size. This is to illustrate how productivity may be enormously increased by cross breeding. This specimen ear represents a type producing four grains in each panicle, or spikelet throughout the entire head, this abnormal character being perfectly fixed. Under ordinary cultivation it has given the enormous yield of 160 bushels per acre which is double the yielding capacity of any of the parents used to produce it, not any of the parents producing more than two grains in each panicle.

lessened the yield, was susceptible to early frosts and caused inconvenience in harvesting.

One farmer, in particular, from the province of Saskatchewan, said that he sowed a large field of wheat this year, half with registered Red Fife wheat and the other half with Red Fife which he had used for years. The improved seed produced the heaviest yield, ripened earlier, was a better sample, and though the crop was heavy it did not lodge. The other half of the field lodged badly and was a week later in coming to maturity.

Another farmer whose land suffered greatly from the drouth this year said that he realized ten bushels to the acre from the land that he sowed with registered seed, while the fields sown with the usual seed were practically a total failure.

There is absolutely no doubt as to the value of approved seed. The live stock breeder knows that he cannot hope to raise good cattle or horses from scrub stock and this same principle has been proven equally true of seeds. As a good cow must have the blood to raise the prize calf, so good seed must have the vitality to produce abundantly.

The characteristics of good seed are: A strong stiff straw and a head well filled. The accompanying photograph of a head of oats shows a spikelet containing four grains. On the spikelet of the ordinary oat grown throughout the West, two grains are about the maximum.

From this illustration the farmer can readily see how that a field sown with good seed oats can produce almost two fold the crop as that sown with unimproved seed.

It is gratifying to see that the West is

PRODUCE SHIPMENTS

The season of 1910 shows a large increase over that of 1909, and each succeeding year will doubtless continue to mark an onward step in the development of the side lines of farm life at Vegreville, Alta.

During the season the Creamery has shipped out from Vegreville to British Columbia points, 125,000 lbs. of butter and 2,500 cases of eggs. Shipments from merchants direct during the same time amounted to 30,000 lbs. of butter and 2,900 cases of eggs.

The average price paid for cream during the season was 23c. per lb.; 19c. per lb. for dairy butter; and 22c. per dozen for eggs. This shows that approximately \$66,640.00 has been paid out for these goods to the farmers of this district. Had all this produce been reserved for one shipment it would make up a train of nineteen or twenty cars.

The production this year shows an increase of 40 per cent. over 1909 and the prices have averaged from 2c. to 3c. higher per lb. for butter, and from 4c. to 5c. higher per dozen for eggs than the prevailing prices paid in 1909.

Note.—The above was clipped from the Vegreville Observer and is the statement of the merchants and the creamery manager of that town, which demonstrated very clearly what enormous profits there is in the dairy and poultry business in the West. When one town alone pays out in a single season over \$65,000 to the surrounding district, one can see what enormous profits could be realized in the entire West from the dairy and poultry products if carried on as successfully as the district of Vegreville. Vegreville is comparatively a new district yet it has shot ahead simply because the people realized that there was profit in these side lines of the farm. With the splendid markets which the province has established in British Columbia, Yukon and Alaska for the by-products of the farm, it behooves the other districts of the province of Alberta to take a lesson from Vegreville.

MACHINE TO PULL FLAX

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 15.—J. A. Lussier, a patternmaker, who has been working for years upon a machine to pull flax, has succeeded in perfecting his invention to the point where, on a test, it was found to work satisfactorily and it is predicted by the men who are backing him that the invention will revolutionize farm methods in the growing and marketing of flax. Mr. Lussier formerly lived in St. Louis Park, but is now a Minneapolis resident. Flax is being used for the manufacture of paper linen, twine and felt, but as the



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Showing the gradual increase produced by breeding, in the number of kernels in barley heads. The two rowed type on the left and the new breed of six-rowed on the right.

loosened up all the long straw that was taken out with the manure, and this I burned so as it would not be in the way of the plow. The land was plowed six inches deep and lay for a week open, then I harrowed it, and continued to harrow it throughout the season whenever I found the time.

I believe in getting the sun and air into the land when I have a chance, that is the reason I did not harrow immediately I plowed the land. This spring I harrowed this land on the twenty-second of April. On the eleventh of May I rolled it and on the twelfth of May I drilled in oats. The roller followed the drill and the light harrows followed the roller. When the grain was nearly six inches high I gave it another stroke of the harrows. Result at threshing time, 97 bushels per acre.

EDWIN JACOB.

Saltcoats, Sask.

KEEPING MANURE IN WINTER

One of the important problems on the farm is to conserve as much of the fertility as possible, and still produce good crops. It is well recognized that one of the best ways of doing this is to feed the live stock a large proportion of the crops grown,

and to return the by-product, manure, to the land. This brings up the important question of how best to handle this manure so that it will be best conserved.

It is quite generally considered, now, that the most economical way, both as to the economy of labor and elements of fertility, is to haul the manure direct from the barn to the field. In the West there are, of course, some days in the winter when it is difficult to get the manure onto the field. However, every day that it is possible, manure should be hauled directly to the field and spread.

There are two ways by which the fertilizing value is lost; the first is by heating, and the second is by leaching. If manure is left in piles about the barn, it soon begins to heat, especially if it contains a large proportion of horse manure. When it heats the manure is decomposed and the element of most value, nitrogen, is lost in the form of gas. In the spring and early summer, if manure is lying about the yards where rain can fall on it, much of the fertility is leached out and carried away. If manure is spread on the field directly from the barn, heating is prevented until the manure is covered up in the

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS

We would be pleased to hear from farmers their practical experience in the eradication of quack grass. This grass is giving endless bother to hundreds of our Western farmers. Many, however, have cleaned their fields of this scourge with little trouble; while others have battled for years with apparently little satisfaction. Articles from farmers who have successfully destroyed this grass would be welcomed by those who are still in the battle. It is not the theory that is wanted, it is the practical experience. Farmers who write on this subject should state the nature of the soil infested by this grass.

The poultry business in the West is, to say the least, sadly neglected. Articles from those farmers who are successful poultry raisers and who would like to see this important industry furthered would be appreciated by The Guide, as we would like to aid in the development of this industry.

Practical articles on the dairy business would also be received with favor

soil. Then any elements that are liberated by decomposition are taken up by the soil and saved. When manure is spread out on the field, it dries out; and, as the larger part of the manure is in insoluble form, even if it does rain on the fields, very little fertility is washed out, because it is not soluble. It does not become soluble until covered up in the ground, where it is kept moist and where decomposition can take place. Then the leaching leaves the fertility in the soil, where it is used.

Considering these facts, and the fact that manure is handled fewer times when hauled direct from the barn to the field, makes it quite evident that, from the standpoint of economy this is the practical pay of handling manure.

Utility of Manure Spreaders

The manure spreader has come to be considered as an essential piece of farm machinery, and many farmers are using it on their land in advance of the time when fertilizers will be most needed. Manure is one of the cheapest, and at the same time one of the most expensive fertilizers that can be used. It is cheap because it can be obtained on the farm without apparent cost, but it is expensive from the fact that it cannot be produced in sufficient quantities to meet all the requirements of modern cultivation.

For that reason it is plain to be seen that it must be judiciously used if the fullest benefits are to be considered. That fact is probably the strongest argument in favor of the manure spreader. It will distribute the fertilizer over the fields in small or large quantities as desired by the operator. If a thin application is needed in one place and a heavy deposit in another the spreader will do the work. Where this is done by hand the work is necessarily slow and sometimes unsatisfactory.

Every farmer knows that manure loses in nutritive value when it is allowed to stand in a heap. With a spreader the fertilizer can be loaded and distributed direct from the barn to the field with only one handling, while by the old method it was dumped in piles and allowed to remain there for days, and sometimes weeks, before being distributed.

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JUST about a year ago, in response to the entreaties of many of our Mail Order customers, we went into the Lumber Business, and although our business was not then as well organized as it is now, we were able to save our friends many hundreds of dollars. This season we are able to take care of all the business that comes to us. We have made arrangements by which we can promise delivery in about thirty days, and in addition can save our customers anything from \$100 to \$200 on each car.

To secure the benefit of our remarkably low prices it is necessary to order a Carload, which is at least 19,000 feet

When writing for particulars send us either your bill of materials or a rough sketch showing the layout and dimensions of your proposed building, and we will give you our estimate of the cost of materials.

As examples of our low prices we quote delivered, freight paid at points taking 40c rate from the Coast: No. 1 Fir dimension up to 16 feet long, \$23.00 per thousand feet, and No. 1 XXX B.C. Cedar Shingles, \$2.85. The 40c rate applies to all stations between Winnipeg and the Rockies, except a few points in Northern Saskatchewan and Northern Manitoba. If you are contemplating building next summer we want to hear from you, because we know that we can save you money, and now is the time to think of supplies. By getting busy now you can have the lumber at your station so that it can be hauled to its destination while the roads are in good condition.

The reason for our low prices is that we have the lumber shipped direct from the mills and we prepay the freight to all stations in Western Canada. We guarantee it all to be fully up to standard. It is manufactured by the most up-to-date machinery, and is thoroughly seasoned before shipment.

Write for full particulars Today

Our Great January and February SALE is NOW ON

BEFORE this paper will have reached its subscribers our great January and February Sale will be in full swing. Every detail of preparation has long since been completed and we are prepared to give the best service and the best values we have ever given.

Our special sale catalogue, which was issued a couple of weeks ago, should have reached you long before this. If it did not, either the copy sent has gone astray, or we have not your name on our Mailing List. In either case let us know, for the special catalogue is well worth having. It contains forty pages, and every page is filled with money-saving offers; and all the offers are much needed articles—articles that enter into the requirements of every-day life.

Our object in arranging these sales is to give our Mail Order friends an assortment of bargains similar to the Friday bargains offered each week to our City customers. Of course it is impossible for our out-of-town customers to profit to any extent by our Friday bargains, because in the great majority of cases the goods have all been sold before the orders have been received by mail; but during the midwinter sale they have opportunities extending over two months to make material savings.

Don't, however, delay in ordering; those who order early have all the advantage of first choice, and are, furthermore, less likely to be disappointed. We have made most liberal preparations for this sale, but when any of our special lines become exhausted we will have to cancel orders because we cannot get any other similar goods to sell at anything like the same prices.

IF YOU HAVE A COPY OF THE CATALOGUE, ORDER AT ONCE, AND IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED A COPY LET US KNOW SO THAT WE MAY SEND YOU ONE.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

The Dairy

FUTURE OF THE DAIRY

The future of the dairy business in the West can scarcely be estimated, for its opportunities in this favored country are unexcelled. This great West with her cheap feed is peculiarly adapted to this great industry and it only remains for the farmer to see the immense possibilities that lie at his very feet.

It must be admitted that economical production of milk is the basis for successful and profitable dairying. While the present output of dairy produce is indeed rather insignificant when compared with dairy countries of the world, yet, there is not a shadow of a doubt that the West—when dairying takes possession of this domain, large portions which are now practically unoccupied by the cow and the fact that at present less than one-tenth of the farming lands are under cultivation; being accompanied as they will be in the future by the attending advantages pertaining to the business, such as the fertility of the soil, the use of the silo, and of good dairy sires; coupled with prepotent, persistent butter producing cows—

will increase our present milk supply an enormous percentage. By the co-operation of all the advantages mentioned, it can be conclusively shown that the West can easily produce dairy products reaching the prodigious amount of one hundred million dollars.

The growth of the creamery business in the West, while it is yet not a very important factor in the industries must also be rated as disappointing; for we do not measure up to our possibilities. Farmers are slow to avail themselves of the golden opportunities spread out before them.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN RECORDS

The official record of performance of the Holstein-Friesian Association, of America, for October 14th to November 12th, shows a summary of the performance of 155 cows, some of which were entered as late as 8 months after freshening.

In this test, forty aged cows averaged in a six-days' test 442.8 lbs. of milk, testing 3.43 butter fat.

Forty full aged cows averaged:—Age,

7 years, 6 days; days from calving, 27; milk, 442.8 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.43; fat, 15.176 lbs. Fifteen senior four-year-olds averaged:—Age, 4 years, 9 months, 13 days; days from calving, 14; milk, 451 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.53; fat, 15.929 lbs. Nine junior four-year-olds averaged:—Age, 4 years, 3 months, 1 day; days from calving, 26; milk, 395.6 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.30; fat, 13.069 lbs. Fourteen senior three-year-olds averaged:—Age, 3 years, 8 months, 25 days; days from calving, 18; milk, 392.8 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.41; fat, 13.381 lbs. Ten junior three-year-olds averaged:—Age, 3 years, 4 months, 3 days; days from calving, 23; milk, 415.9 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.27; fat, 13.61 lbs. Thirteen senior two-year-olds averaged:—Age, 2 years, 8 months, 9 days; days from calving, 24; milk, 331 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.29; fat, 10.879 lbs. Twenty-two junior two-year-olds averaged:—Age, 2 years, 2 months, 28 days; days from calving, 30; milk, 311.9 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.26; fat, 10.170 lbs.

Ayrshire Records

The following are some further records made in the record of performance test of Ayrshire cows.

"Prim of the Willows," —26879— Bred by Dawes & Co., Lachine, Que. Owned by P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que. Age at commencement of test, 2 years and 63 days. From June

20th, 1909, in 357 days she gave 6,104.5 lbs. milk, and 237.34 lbs. of fat. Average per cent. of fat 3.86.

"Laura Belle," —27772—. Bred by Wm. Rannie, Menie, Ont. Owned by W. L. Centre, Innisfail, Alta. Age at commencement of test, 2 years and 80 days. From July 1st, 1909, in 365 days she gave 6,001.5 lbs. of milk, and 238.77 lbs. of fat. Average per cent. of fat 3.98.

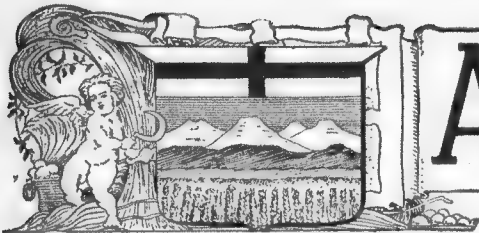
"Southwick Kirsty 8th," —28538—. Bred by Sir Mark J. McT. Stewart, Southwick Dumfries, Scot. Owned by Geo. Hay, Howick, Que. Age at commencement of test, 2 years and 65 days. From June 15th, 1909, in 365 days she gave 5,833.5 lbs. of milk, and 229.0025 lbs. of fat. Average per cent. of fat 3.92.

Ben Pitman, brother of the originator of the Pitman method of shorthand writing, and writer of many books on this subject, died at Cincinnati last week at the age of 89.

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ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:
James Bower, Red Deer
Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus, Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream, Innisfail

Directors at Large:
James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jelliff, Spring Coulee.

District Directors:
T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Nampa; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesmach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

U.F.A. District Convention

The first convention of farmers in connection with the U. F. A. was held in Pincher Creek on Tuesday, December 1. The inception of the idea of a district convention must go to Cowley and Fishburn local unions, both of which set the ball rolling with the result that the movement caught on. The following branches were represented: Cowley, Pincher City, Summerview, Fishburn, Spring Ridge, Robert Kerr, Twin Butte and Pincher Creek. The following delegates took part in the discussion: Chairman, Alf. Pelletier; Messrs. G. W. Buchanan, J. Kenmis, Dickson, Nathorst, Harvey, Harrad, Elton, Bowerman, Tustain, Smith, Snyder, Cocknell, Mouat, A. E. Cox, Duffield, McGuire, Lunn, and Skene. Mr. A. N. Mouat gave a very valuable report re the prospect of railways and urged the importance of a strong committee keeping in touch with the government in connection with the matter.

All the resolutions were important in their way, and the secretary was instructed to forward those adopted to Central executive, with the view of having them discussed at the convention in Calgary. The resolutions adopted were as follows:—
“Resolved that we send a delegate from each local union to Ottawa with the U. F. A. deputation.” “Resolved that this convention supports the principle of ‘Direct Legislation’.” “Resolved that this convention is in favor of the incorporation of the U. F. A.” “Resolved that this convention is in favor of a railway committee being appointed of members of the U. F. A. to watch railway legislation in the house at Edmonton, examine proposed charters and see that the interest of members is protected.” “Resolved that the U. F. A. appoint a legal adviser to act in all cases of dispute of claim for compensation made by members against public companies in cases of loss or claims for damage, and that an annual contribution of be made by each member to establish a fund to be called ‘The U.F.A. Legal Expenses Fund’.” “Resolved that action be taken with a view to a more satisfactory postal service in the Spring Ridge District.” “Resolved that a strong committee be appointed representing all local unions, to consider the questions of lumber and cement combines that are holding up the prices to such a scandalous extent in this district, and if possible formulate a scheme to be submitted to annual convention in Calgary with a view of approaching the government for a subsidy along the lines of creameries or pork packing plants.” “Resolved that this convention tender to A. N. Mowat, editor of the Pincher Creek Echo, their high appreciation for the public interest he has always shown towards the U.F.A., and request all farmers to support the Echo in every way possible.” “Resolved that the U.F.A. call on all farmers who have not already joined the organization to consider their duty in this regard, with the view of strengthening our society so that we may the better raise a campaign through the whole province in demanding some consideration from the government in abolishing the tariff, at least on all farm implements.”

The proceedings were held in Hinton's hall, and at four o'clock adjourned to the King Edward sample room in order to give the ladies a chance to prepare the hall for supper. The convention got through the business at 6.30 and at once returned to the hall, where the ladies representing the Pincher Creek local union entertained the delegates and their friends to a sumptuous supper. Over 200 sat down and the well loaded tables being soon reduced to clean table covers and fine cutlery. Supper over, a choice program of music, recitations, speeches, and moving picture entertainment was submitted, which gave great enjoyment to a crowded house. The mayor, W. R. Dobby, presided, and the councillors present were: Messrs. Ross, Fraser, Kettles, Allison, and Tucker. The mayor proposed the toast of the king, when the

audience rose and sang the national anthem. The province of Alberta was responded to by A. E. Cox. U.F.A. responded to by E. Kettles. Town and trade of Pincher Creek by W. A. Ross and W. A. Fraser. The Pincher Creek orchestra was present and delighted the audience with several selections which were greatly appreciated. Humorous recitations were given in a very acceptable manner by Miss N. Henderson and Master Harrad, while Mr. Buchanan-White had to respond to an encore when he sang ‘Jean’. Miss Irene Buchanan was the accompanist and filled that position with ability and style. At the close of the program the secretary, R. Henderson, proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies who provided the supper entirely free, especially mentioning Mrs. Dobbie, Mrs. Pelletier, Mrs. Dolphus Cyr, Mrs. Chas. Schoening, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Waddell, Mrs. Trick, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Carruthers, Mrs. McGuire, Mrs. Lorne Dobbie, Mrs. J. Foote, Miss Duthie, Miss Skeavington, Miss Dobbie, Miss Eva Cox, Miss McGuire, Miss Henderson and all the ladies who kindly

buy seed from his neighbor who has a little seed to sell and therefore able to buy it cheaper than the government and to see what he is buying. That the government secure itself against loss by the means that they think best. Further that the executive of the U.F.A. present this resolution to the government as soon as convenient after action is taken on it by the annual convention, and that a copy of the resolution be sent to the provincial government and to our provincial representative.”

F. MATHESON, Sec'y, pro-tem.
Granum, Alta.

PROFITABLE DEBATES PLANNED

After several weeks of rest, owing to rush of work, Ethelwyn Union has again started with renewed vigor and held a bumper meeting on December 10. One feature of the meeting was a debate, “Resolved, that it is more profitable to feed grain to hogs than to market it—Present prices and locality taken into consideration.” After discussing the subject the judges decided that to feed it to the hogs was the more profitable. Good points were brought out on both sides, and plans were made for more debates for

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE

All reports of local branches to be published in the Alberta Section of THE GUIDE should be sent to Mr. E. J. Fream, United Farmers of Alberta, Innisfail, Alta. Letters for the Mail Bag and everything else intended for THE GUIDE should be sent to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

sent provisions. Also to the orchestra and all assisting in the program, and to the mayor in his kindness in presiding. At 9.30 the hall was cleared for dancing, when a large number of pretty young ladies and bewildered looking gentlemen took the floor and indulged in the exercise of an enjoyable dance which lasted to midnight, when the most successful farmers gathering ever held in Pincher Creek came to a close.

R. HENDERSON, Sec'y.
Pincher Creek, Alta.

SEED GRAIN REQUIRED

At the last regular meeting of Jumbo Valley Union the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—“In view of the fact that the government getting seed grain for the farmers did not give entire satisfaction on account of being foul with weed seeds, be it resolved that the government this year issue certificates for the amount of seed required as in most cases the farmer will be able to

the future. John Grant was chosen as our delegate to Calgary. The prospects for new members are good, as several were at the meeting that promised to join us in the new year.

H. A. L. McDONALD, Sec'y.
Ethelwyn, Alta.

PENHOLD ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of Penhold Union was held on Saturday, December 17th, a large number of members being present. After preliminary business the election of officers for 1911 took place with the following result: President, Samuel Pye (the retiring president declining re-election on account of ill-health); vice-president, P. P. Parcells; secretary, A. Speakman. Directors: E. Pye, F. H. Waste, O. Oldford, W. Whiteside, E. Carswell, R. Bourne. Delegates to convention at Calgary: E. Carswell, S. Pye, A. Speakman, J. Oldford. (Substitutes) P. P. Parcells, J. Farrar, W. Whiteside, J. Greening. The resolution submitted by

the general secretary, re pooling delegates' expenses to convention, was approved by meeting. No instructions were given delegates, the meeting expressing full confidence in their discretion.

A. SPEAKMAN.

Penhold.

SEED GRAIN NEEDED

The Pearce Local Union held its annual meeting on December 10th, and the following is a report of its proceedings: After discussing matters of regular interest the regular annual program was taken up and the following officers elected: P. Tolley, president; J. Williams, vice-president; J. McDonnell, treasurer, and J. G. Tersteeg, secretary. Although the offices secretary and treasurer are generally combined, we thought it better to have them separated, having an officer for each, as there is very often much work required of the secretary and it was found advisable to reduce this as much as possible. It was also decided to send a representative to the U. F. A. convention; for which C. N. Black was elected. We discussed the matter of having a permanent purchaser appointed who could be expected to keep himself well posted with regard to everything that might be required as to markets and prices. Although many were in favor no decision was reached as to this point, but we intend taking it up at next meeting again. With regard to government aid in securing seed grain for next spring, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

“Whereas, the larger part of this district suffered a total crop failure this year, and many farmers have been unable to even secure their seed for next spring and are consequently not in a position to buy their necessities, be it resolved, that this union request the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta to take such steps as may be necessary and come to arrangements with our government to assist us in procuring seed wheat and oats, either by supplying it direct or by providing the funds wherewith to buy the same. There being sufficient quantities of grain held in the district, it is either thought advisable that the government send somebody to buy here and distribute or enable the farmers to buy themselves at home, which would be preferable to receiving grain shipped in from here.”

J. G. TERSTEEG, Sec.

Pearce, Alta.

CATTLE GUARDS DEFECTIVE

The annual meeting of Stettler Union was held recently, with President Adair in the chair. The matter of the loss sustained by members on account of the delay of the C. N. R. in erecting fences and cattle-guards along their lines of railway was brought forward, and after some discussion it was decided that a committee be appointed and gather facts and investigate alleged damage; the association to then take the matter up in the interest of its members. Messrs. Adair, Buckingham and Streit were the committee appointed. The balance sheet for the year was read by the secretary and was accepted as read, H. W. Kerridge officiating as auditor. The question of increasing the annual subscription was then brought forward by President Adair, and after discussion it was unanimously decided to make the subscription \$2.00 for the incoming year; \$1.00 being used as a reserve or emergency fund to cover such special expenses as those of delegates, etc. The executive committee was instructed to prepare a by-law covering this resolution. The election of officers for the coming year was then proceeded with, the result being that T. H. Adair was

The Grain Growers' Guide

—and—

Toronto Weekly Sun

Both for ONE YEAR for ONE DOLLAR

BY special arrangement with “The Sun,” which is the official of the farmers' organization in Ontario, the offer of the two papers for \$1.00 a year to new subscribers is made. The offer is open until February 28th. All subscriptions to The Guide received in this connection will enjoy all the privileges of the big Prize Competition. No commission will be paid to agents for receiving these clubbing subscriptions, but every man will be aiding the work of the farmers' organizations by encouraging non-subscribers to take advantage of this offer.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG



Those Quebec "Farmers" made one big mistake in their "Make-Up;" they all smoked clay pipes. The REAL Farmer always smokes a **BUCK-EYE**

again elected as president. C. Streit was elected vice-president in the place of A. Scheaser, who resigned on account of leaving the district. H. A. Steele was again elected secretary-treasurer, while the executive committee elected consists of D. Buckingham, F. Schertenleib, H. W. Kerridge, R. Zimmerman and A. J. S. Webber. President Adair then called upon A. J. S. Webber, who was appointed agent for the members' coal supply, for his report. He stated that he had placed an order for two carloads with Messrs. Cousins, of Nevis, and delivery was expected in a few days. It was decided that all farmers in handling their coal should use Lane & Sons scale for weighing, it being held that the user of one specified scale for all concerned would ensure greater satisfaction. The appointing of delegates to the annual convention was next proceeded with, President Adair, Secretary Steele, chairman of executive committee, D. Buckingham, and R. Morland being chosen. Circular from general secretary was then read, after which meeting adjourned.

H. A. STEELE, Sec'y.

Stettler, Alta.

MEMBERSHIP INCREASING

Sweet Valley Union, recently organized, held its regular meeting on Saturday, December 10. It was decided to change the date of meeting to the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, instead of Fridays, as heretofore. We had an unusually large attendance, and secured some twenty-three members in addition to ten members who joined at the meeting before; and now things are beginning to hum. I think a great deal of our success is due to our committee which was appointed to get petitioners for the co-operative bill. There are now some seventy-five signatures and we expect to have as many more. The secretary received instructions to ask the general secretary for information regarding seed and feed oats and seed wheat, such as prices, weights, etc., and would be pleased to receive a list of unions having the same for sale.

J. BAIN, Sec'y.

Sweet Valley, Alta.

GOOD CONTEST STARTED

The annual meeting of Rose View union was held on December 10, there being a large attendance of members. It was decided to send a telegram of greeting and good will to the farmers deputation upon its arrival at Ottawa. The secretary was appointed agent for the Grain Growers' Guide in the district. A resolution was adopted that the union should enter into a contest to increase the membership of the union and the circulation of the GUIDE. A combined membership and subscription will count as three points and a single member or subscription one point. The prize will be a free membership for the year 1912. The officers elected for the year 1911 are as follows:—President, S. N. Wright; vice-president, Chas. Sternberg; secretary-treasurer, L. B. Hart; directors, A. Ritchie, J. Long, A. Goldsworthy, T. Barber. The following were appointed delegates to represent Rose View at the annual convention:—R. Shaw, M. Mabee, W. H. T. Olive, M. Braden.

L. B. HART, Sec'y

Carbon, Alta.

SATISFIED WITH PROGRESS

The regular December meeting of Blackfoot union took place at Jarrett's, the attendance not being so good as usual. The annual report for the year was submitted and shows considerable progress. In 1909 we had 25 paid up members and were unable to send a delegate to the convention. In 1910 we have 22 paid up members and although several of our 1909 members have left the district for good we have many who will beyond doubt pay their subscription, also we have quite a few new comers who appreciate our work and who will join in 1911. This has been accomplished without any canvassing and leaves it to be imagined what could be done with an organized system for drawing in members. We are this year sending a delegate to the convention and besides this we joined with Lloydminster, Rising Sun and Sunnydale in sending a delegate to Ottawa. Resolutions by Messrs. Stokes and Biddle that the president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and executive for 1909 retain office for the year 1910

was unanimously carried. Information was asked as to the result of the C. P. R. taxation case, and we shall be pleased to hear about this matter. We have still no results of our communication to the department of public works re boring for water at Blackfoot, but we are again writing. We were pleased to note that Belcamp union are in perfect accord with Blackfoot as to help being granted to procure bored wells and should like to see this matter pushed home. This last year has demonstrated that we must go in for mixed farming and to do this we must have water without stint.

JAS. STONE, Sec'y

Blackfoot, Alta.

OFFICERS ELECTED

At the annual meeting of the members of Big Hill union the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, S. R. McBee; vice-president, James Hogg; secretary-treasurer, Evan Reese. The delegate chosen to represent us at the annual convention at Calgary was F. Noble. Big Hill union starts the new year with an active membership and we shall be heard from quite frequently from now on.

EVAN REESE, Sec'y

High River, Alta.

FULL QUOTA FROM STRATHCONA

The annual meeting of Strathcona union took place on December 17th,

there being a record attendance of members. The president called the meeting to order at 2.30 p.m., and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been adopted the secretary stated he had received an enquiry for a carload of oats and requested the members to let him know if they could fill the order. After the balance of the routine business had been attended to the president addressed the meeting and reminded the members that to make the association what it should be all possible should attend the meeting. The election of officers for the ensuing year was the next business and resulted as follows:—President, G. R. Ball; vice-president, M. Smeltzer; secretary-treasurer, Rice Sheppard, (all by acclamation); directors, F. H. Herbert; W. R. Ball, J. Bishop. The following were appointed delegates to the annual convention to be held at Calgary on January 17, 18 and 19. G. R. Ball; M. Smeltzer; R. Sheppard; F. H. Herbert; J. Bishop; W. R. Ball; D. S. Fulton; E. McDonald. The meeting voted that each delegate be paid \$7.50 and railway fare. On motion of Messrs. Herbert and McDonald the next meeting will be held on December 31st at 2 p.m. and the resolutions to be submitted at the annual convention will be prepared at this meeting. We hope that every member will be in attendance at this meeting.

RICE SHEPPARD, Sec'y
Strathcona, Alta.

Winter Houses

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Warmer than back plastering at half the expense. Indestructible by decay—not inflammable. Repels moths, insects and vermin. Sample sent to your address.

DUNN BROTHERS WINNIPEG REGINA ::

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.

HORSE WITH MANGE

J. J. T., Drinkwater, Sask.—(1) About a year ago one horse began to show signs of the mange and it spread through all the stable. After considerable work the government veterinary surgeon pronounced the horses cured, but it is again breaking out in the stable. Kindly advise.

(2) I have a horse about twenty years old that began to get lame in one hind leg about the end of last winter. I began to work him in the spring but he continued to get worse until I had to stop work. I then blistered for a spavin and he seemed considerably better. After two or three weeks rest I began to work him again but his lameness returned and soon got worse. As work was not pressing I did not use him much all fall. He does not seem particularly lame in any one place now, but is very stiff in both hind legs. Kindly advise.

Ans.—(1) Report the case to the government veterinary surgeon. Apply the following ointment:

Sulphur, 4 ounces.
Oil of tar, 1 ounce.
Lard, 8 ounces.

Mix well and use every day.

(2) Have your horse examined by a veterinary surgeon, if possible, as your description of the case is very vague. If this is not possible apply the following ointment to hocks and fetlocks:

Tincture of arnica, 4 ounces.
Tincture of iodine, 4 ounces.
Tincture saponis, 4 ounces.
Mix and rub in twice daily.

BARREN HEIFER

D. M. Maymont, Sas.—I have a pure bred Shorthorn heifer aged two and one-half years (a twin, the other calf being a bull) that will not breed. Can you tell me what to do with her?

Ans.—It may be that the neck of the womb will have to be dilated; have her examined by a veterinary surgeon. Being a twin calf, she may never breed, but as a rule twins of opposite sex will breed.

NUMBER OF CROSSES

M. B., Crystal City, Man.—How many crosses of pure bred stock are required before a horse can be registered?

Ans.—I think it is three, but to make sure write the Department of Agriculture, Government Buildings, Winnipeg.

It is not necessary for sire to be imported.

HORSE WITH BOTS

Robert Schwartz, Warmley, Sask.—What is the remedy for a horse that is very bad with the bots?

Ans.—Give the following powders:—
Tartar Emetic, 1 ounce.
Avis Nut, 2 ounces.
Sulphate of Iron, 2 ounces.
Charcoal, 1 ounce.
Mix well, divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning.

COLT WITH WORMS

Subscriber, Rouleau, Sask.—We have a colt which is troubled with worms. We are feeding him sheaf oats. Will you kindly prescribe a cure?

Ans.—Give the following powders:—
Avis Nut, 2 ounces.
Sulphate of Iron, 2 ounces.
Tartar emetic, 1 ounce.
Charcoal, 1 ounce.
Mix well. Divide into 12 powders, and give one in feed night and morning. After these are finished give the following on an empty stomach:—
One pint of raw linseed oil.
Six drams of turpentine.
Mix well together.

MARE LAME IN STIFLE

Subscriber, Rouleau, Sask.—We have a mare five years old which became lame last winter and since then has grown worse. The trouble seems to be in the stiffl though no enlargement can be seen. Can anything be done for her?

Ans.—Apply the following blister:—
Cantharides, 1 dram.
Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Mix well, rub well in, leave on 48 hours, wash off and grease well.

TWITCHING OF MUSCLES

Saskatoon, Sask.—(1) I purchased a four-year-old mare last spring, she had distemper which left a bad cough for some months. She got well of that, but now she has a peculiar twitching of the muscles in the hind quarters when standing, giving us the impression that she might fall down for the

SEED PURCHASE

A. E. T., Sask.—A offers to sell wheat for seed to B, C and D and declares it is Red Fyfe wheat. B, C and D look at the wheat and purchase some of it and sow. The wheat turns out to be not Red Fyfe at all, more Preston. Can B, C and D claim rebate on wheat as they paid thirteen cents more than market price at that time, or can anything be done?

Ans.—A's statement is a representation or warranty, and it being untrue he is liable to damages to the purchasers, provided that when they examined it they relied on his statement and did not know that the seed was not Red Fyfe seed. It does not matter that A acted innocently or honestly believed that it was Red Fyfe seed.

from it. The front quarters came all right. What would this lump be and what is the treatment?
Ans.—Keep the parts clean and well fomented with hot water, and syringe into the opening a thirty per cent. solution of carbolic acid and soft water.

MARE IN WHEAT FIELD

E. C. Clearfield, Sask.—I have two mares in foal; can I turn them loose on a field of wheat that has never been cut without danger to the foal? I am not afraid of hurting mare, but want to know if the wheat will have any bad effect on the foal.

Ans.—I would advise you not to turn mare in field.

MARES NOT IN FOAL

A. D. M., Hayfield, Man.—I bred two four-year-old mares a year ago and failed to get either one with foal, and this year only one of them would take the stud. I am anxious to raise colts. Can anything be done?

Ans.—Have your mares examined by a veterinary surgeon as the necks of their wombs may be contracted and require dilating. Change the stallion; if the mares are very fat reduce their condition before serving and give exercise.

Give the following powders in feed night and morning:

Potassium iodide, 3 ounces.

Divide into twelve powders and give as directed.

LAME MARE

E. E. B., Clanwilliam, Man.—I have an aged mare which has very flat front feet, and now I notice that they are beginning to crumble when I clean the feet out and they have a very bad smell. I have had her shod but she seems to be sore on both front feet. What is the best thing I can do to prevent foot rot?

Ans.—Poultice the feet with warm linseed for several days then apply a blister of one dram of cantharides and eight drams of vaseline and mix well together. This will stimulate the growth of new horn. If there is any discharge from cleft of the frog, dust in camomel. Keep the feet soft by applying poultices occasionally and hoof ointment.

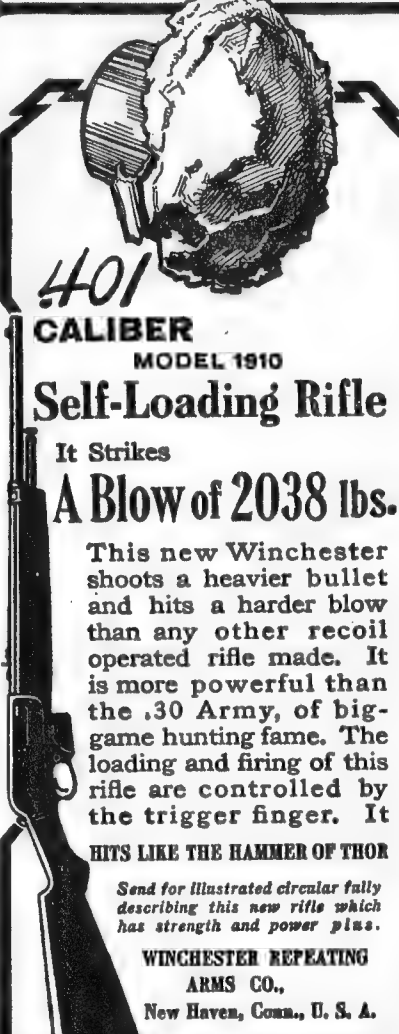
FITS IN FOALS

A. B. C., Hayfield, Man.—I would like to have your opinion as to what is the matter with my colts. No. 1 foaled the spring of 1909, ran with mare in the pasture, they were brought into the stable every day and fed grain. The colt thrived all right until about two months old, when I noticed it taking fits occasionally. The fits soon became frequent and I noticed the colt seemed unthrifty and stupid. It would be standing as if nothing were wrong with it when suddenly it would start and back up, hold its head up, open and shut its mouth and paw the air with its fore feet, finally rearing up and falling over backwards apparently exhausted. It would get up in a few minutes and act very stupid for a while and be all right for two or three days or a week, when the same thing would be repeated. When the colt was about three months old the veterinary surgeon prescribed weaning and giving the colt linseed oil and turpentine, as he thought it was troubled with worms. This treatment failed. Consulted another veterinary surgeon who gave a course of powders which did no good. The fits continued and the colt was badly bruised from falling about in the stall. Finally I began feeding baking soda in cow's milk. This seemed to stop the fits for a while, but in about two months time they came on again. I started the soda treatment again but it did not seem to have the same effect; however, I think it checked the fits considerably.

Two colts foaled this spring have also taken fits similar to the first colt. About a month ago the veterinary surgeon prescribed carbolic acid for them all but I don't think it has done them any good. I would like to know if there is any possible cure for them, and also what is the cause of their going this way?

Ans.—I think the trouble comes from the stomach and I would advise you to give colt No. 1 the following:

WINCHESTER



401
CALIBER
MODEL 1910
Self-Loading Rifle
It Strikes
A Blow of 2038 lbs.

This new Winchester shoots a heavier bullet and hits a harder blow than any other recoil operated rifle made. It is more powerful than the .30 Army, of big-game hunting fame. The loading and firing of this rifle are controlled by the trigger finger. It **HITS LIKE THE HAMMER OF THOR**

Send for illustrated circular fully describing this new rifle which has strength and power plus.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,
New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

Barbadoes, aloes, 4 drams.
Ginger, 1 dram.
Mix and give in a pint of warm gruel to which add a couple of ounces of molasses. This is to be given on an empty stomach; also have these powders made up and give in feed night and morning:
Potassium bromide, 1½ ounces.
Sulphate of iron, 1 ounce.
Mix and divide into twelve powders. Give soft feed three times daily with salt in it.
To colt No. 2 give the following powders:
Sulphate of iron, 1 ounce.
Gentian, 1 ounce.
Potassium iodide, 1 ounce.
Potassium bromide, 1 ounce.
Mix and divide into twenty-four powders and give one in feed night and morning.
Treat colt No. 3 the same as colt No. 2. Change the feed of each foal as much as possible. Let me know the result of this treatment.

FARMING MADE EASY

BY USING OUR

EASY FARMING MACHINERY

ALL THE LATEST GAS ENGINES FOR SAVING LABOR



View of Our Exhibit at Brandon Exhibition, 1910

1 to 60 h.p. Stationary and Portable Engines
and 30 h.p. Traction Engines Always In Stock

This is purely a farmer's corporation and every stockholder is a farmer
All goods warranted and sold subject to approval
Send for Catalogue and Price List

CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO., Ltd.
BRANDON - - - - - MANITOBA

Unbiased Economic Discussion

(From Toronto Globe, Dec. 22)

The first part of an article dealing with the pros and cons of protection by G. W. Morley, B. A., appeared in The Monetary Times on December 3, and was concluded in the latest issue. The arguments for and against are carefully balanced, but some are open to question. On the credit side is entered Stuart Mill's unfortunate assertion that "in a young and rising country a duty on imported foreign goods will allow the infant industries to gain maturity." Although Mill has exhaustively proved himself wrong in this, the error has received wider circulation than all the unassailable logic of his own refutations. Most politicians know Mill only by this mistake. Mr. Morley quotes a prominent manufacturer to the effect that under free trade Canadian manufacturing would be done in the United States. This would be a reversal of the laws of economics and the ways of humanity. Hampered by a multitude of taxations, American manufacturers could not unless in exceptional cases compete in the Dominion with manufacturers free to draw upon the world at large at its lowest competitive prices. Mr. Morley assumes that Canada is benefitted by American goods locating in the Dominion to save the Canadian tariff. If they manufactured in the United States the contributions of the consumers would go to the Canadian exchequer. Manufacturing here, they levy on the consumers for their own benefit. Without protection they or other manufacturers would come, not to levy on the public, but to enjoy the many advantages of free purchasing. The unwarranted claim is made that protection encourages the immigration of labor and capital. In reality it discourages the immigration of both. It discourages labor by lessening the demand for it and increasing the cost of living, and this discouragement lessens the openings for investment. The claim that "protection affords a means of revenue" is peculiar. Revenue comes only when the market is supplied from abroad—protection only when it is not thus supplied. A pair of boots, for example, that makes a revenue contribution deprives a Canadian maker of his protection. The pair excluded gives him protection, but gives the country no revenue. This distinction will help toward the avoidance of much confusion of thought. The writer's fear of the dumping of goods for which there are no consumers will not be widely shared.

Mr. Morley holds that our protected interests are justified because there is high protection in the United States. This is a common delusion generally accepted, although no one has as yet tried to support or defend it. A protective tariff abroad does not lessen the loss we sustain by a protective tariff at home, and does not justify or excuse it. Neither does free trade abroad lessen the loss through a protective tariff at home. We lose by obstruction and gain by freedom whether other countries have high tariff, low tariff, or no tariff. The old confusion of the mercantile school, apparent in the trend of Y Morley's argument, becomes plain when he says that "the great countries of the world will each seek to manufacture articles for themselves." It is not countries but individuals that seek and manufacture and trade. Canada does not seek to manufacture her own farm implements, but Smith, of Montreal, seeks to manufacture implements for Jones of Alberta. If he cannot do so without a law preventing Jones from making a better bargain, Jones' loss is greater than Smith's gain. The result is that somewhere in Canada labor is proportionately kept idle and capital proportionately kept out of investment. Mr. Morley assumes that protection was good for Germany twenty-five years ago, and that it helped rather than obstructed Britain's development up to 1841. Both of these claims are flatly contradicted, and the arguments are with the opponents of obstruction. "Experience," he says, "has proved that protection for the home market must be the first consideration for a young country, and is economically justifiable in such a case." The world is waiting for the experience and for the economic justification. Neither has yet appeared. While all will welcome this and similar discussions, dealing as they do in a disinterested way with problems which the common elector decides, there must be a general regret at the modern tendency of educational institutions to reject or run away from the logic that led Britain out of the wilderness of trade obstruction.

HOW TO SECURE THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

THE BEST POSSIBLE WAY

The Guide, with a view to increasing the number of its readers, and also Association Membership, has undertaken to promote a prize competition among the different Branches of the Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Sum of \$300.00

will be given in Prizes, \$100 in each Province—
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta—as follows:

To the Branch sending in the largest number of new yearly subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$50.00

To the Branch sending in the second largest number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$30.00

To the Branch sending in the third largest number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$20.00

OR

If the winning Branches desire to take their prizes out in Books chosen from our lists, to start a circulating library of their own, we will make the

FIRST PRIZES	\$55.00	WORTH OF BOOKS
SECOND "	33.00	" " "
THIRD "	22.00	" " "

This latter plan is, however, optional with the winners, but we simply draw to your attention that a very valuable circulating library for your members could be secured, if you are among the lucky ones and desire educational matter instead of currency.

As a further inducement in addition to the above offer we will give to each Branch that sends in ten subscriptions their choice of one copy of Edward Porritt's "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," or any books to the value of \$1.50 chosen from our lists.

On Tuesday, Dec. 27th we
received

262 Subscriptions

102 Renewals and
160

New Yearly Subscriptions

95 per cent. of these New Subscriptions
were sent in voluntarily

TO SECRETARIES AND AGENTS

Your attention is further drawn to our announcement of last week in connection with our Prize Competition. We made the matter as clear as we could, but are anxious to explain further anything you are not clear on. We have had several inquiries already in the matter, and we look for big things as a result of this effort.

As announced on this page, Tuesday, the 27th of December, was our record day of this season. But the most pleasing part of it was the number of subscriptions sent in by farmers of their own free will. This goes to show that large numbers of Westerners are commencing to appreciate our paper and proves that if such a great number subscribe voluntarily in a couple of days, a very large number are still willing to subscribe and are only waiting to be canvassed.

Secretaries and officers who in the past have been sending subscriptions steadily have the results of their past labors to help them on, and those who have not been putting in much time in this work have a larger field and more prospective subscribers to work on. A good idea to have in view is for everybody to get one new subscriber. Let every member be given one non-member to look after and instructions to stay with him until he is within the ranks.

The Convention season is coming on and will be the cause of quite a lot of enthusiasm. The Ottawa Delegation started a wave which will not stop till the farmers' case is won. This subscription campaign of yours and ours will take care of itself if it is only properly guided. Now is the time to start it. One subscription will put your Branch on our Competition records, and we trust you will give us the opportunity early.

WORKING RULES

Any Branch can have as many agents working as they desire. The contest is not limited to the officers of the Branch.

Agents and Branch officers will still be entitled to their commissions on any subscriptions which they secure.

To secure entry in the competition it will be necessary to state on your remittance lists which Branch you desire your subscriptions credited to.

Subscriptions need not come through regular agents. Any of your members can send in one or more new subscriptions and if he states that it is intended to apply on our Prize Competition, your Branch will get credit for it.

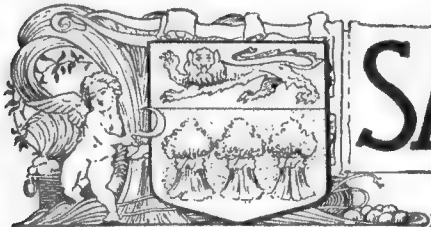
Any new subscription sent in individually will be credited to any Branch the sender directs.

Two renewals will be entitled to the same credit as one new subscription.

Travelling agents must credit subscriptions to nearest Branch to district in which they are working.

Records of this contest will be opened with the first mail received in January. Our representatives can rest assured that each one's interests will be looked after fairly and squarely.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
E.N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw

President:
F. M. Gates, Fillmore

Vice-President:
J. A. Murray, Wapella

Secretary-Treasurer:

Fred. W. Green - - Moose Jaw

Directors at Large:

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymount; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

District Directors:

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaver Dale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thomas Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleston; George Boerma, North Battleford.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE

Vanscoy is holding meetings in the different school houses around, increasing their membership and carrying on educational work.

Lloydminster is moving out also.

Osler reports most all their members as Guide subscribers.

Lily Plains is after buttons and is going in to double their membership.

Prince Albert has largest membership in the existence of their association (Colleston Association).

Senlac is sending two delegates to our annual convention, and wants to know if the Central pays all expenses. —No. Some associations send one delegate for each ten members at an average expense of \$15 each, while the Central gets all told from the same number \$5.

Luxemburg is sending in fees for 1911 and using a lot of literature.

Watrous sends us a neat report of their first annual meeting, with fees to date.

Lockwood is keen after membership cards, constitutions, etc.

Manitoba has invited Saskatchewan directors to their convention.

Central Butte is sending a lively delegation to our next convention at Regina, February 7, 8, 9, 1911.

An organization is being formed at Macklin.

Progress formed last August and is hungry for information.

Kinistino is in favor of government ownership of terminal elevators, Hudson's Bay Railway and a reduction in the tariff.

Foam Lake is making strides in membership.

Idaleen, a new association, is seeking information and will be heard from later.

Sonningdale seeks to know how many members and associations we have. Our annual report will be out shortly.

New Ufford wants to organize. They will do it.

Dundurn has twenty-four Life Members and twenty-four 365-day members. They are a few behind now.

Punnichy has got plans for forming another branch.

Bienfait is busy at New Year work. Davidson is going ahead getting members.

Carievale is doing business. Has nearly thirty-six members.

Watch Belle Plain for Life Memberships.

Deanton wishes to join us. We welcome you, boys. Come in.

Macklin also organizing. That is right, boys. This is a big concern.

Unity just born but is running around already.

Waldron going to dance when delegates come home from Ottawa.

Badgerdale tried several times for meetings, but failed; they sent their fees in just the same.

Radisson in hopes.

Milestone steadily adding Life Members.

Beaverdale after a Life Membership prize.

Star City shining yet.

North Battleford district after another association.

Lannigan after literature. That is right. Educate.

Dana enquiring as to how to form with us.

Carnoustic is going to be heard from more regularly. That's right.

Huronville is going in for a regular organizing bout. Good for you, boys.

Langham got a real missionary in Mr. C. C. Epp. Sending in Life Members and looking after our German friends.

Fairlight seeking some one to address them. Wish I could go.

Netherhill alive and after literature.

Tantallon after buttons and membership cards. This looks good.

Tugaske lively and attending to business.

Heron has an uncertain mail.

Redvers is still to the front.

Laird has formed an association. Welcome into our big organization.

Tregarva is a live concern. They are looking for the Elevator Commission report.

Parkbeg has had their annual meeting and have bright prospects.

Harrowby also is starting a branch association. Oh! say, they are coming. We want them all.

Highfield branch. A new one. Just got in motion.

Lang says little but keeps going.

Roche Percee has small membership.

Jos. Brinkworth has been chosen president for 1911. It will grow.

Rokeby officers have been sick but are coming around.

Flett Springs is working away.

Juniata out on an organization effort.

Good for you boys. That is what will expand your lungs and put life into you.

Lawson going in to make more members.

Allan will have twenty-four Life Members by convention time.

J. G. Moffat and the secretary of

Howedale just organized a branch with Wm. Cockburn as president. This is likely to be a tower of strength.

Rosetown just organized another branch and are going to debate with all comers.

Semans is trying to get on fundamental principles. That is right.

Halcyonia is going at it. See their letter.

Ryerson is anxious to start a branch. See their letter.

Newlands branch held their annual meeting on December 7 and arranged for a district meeting in accordance with plan outlined by Messrs. Partridge and Tate.

Dead Moose Lake asks how to build a mill to grind wheat and make sacks.

Forrester is in trouble over some misunderstanding with threshers. Oh! those threshers.

Osler sends cash for convention reports and wishes us a happy New Year. Thanks, the same to all our branches.

St. Antoine held their annual meet-



Huronville Grain Growers

Marquis formed a new association at Keeler.

Tisdale sent us the neatest kind of an annual report.

Lumsden getting after more members.

Lampman (Glasston) branch wants to know how they stand.

Excelsior keeps up-to-date.

South Melfort hard at work.

Pengarth alive and doing fine.

Cantal had their annual meeting on the 10th of December and elected Mr. Adolphe Lemey as president.

Waseca reports steadfastness.

Cavington a new branch, reports nineteen members and expects many more.

Drake after membership tickets. A good sign.

Glasston is pushing organization work and are interested in consolidated schools and coal combines. But would like warming up. We would delight in warming them up.

Eyeblow has elected Henry Ridge as president for 1911.

Maryfield is going in for a crusade.

Herbert is thirsting for information re organization. We will supply them.

Ladstock wishes to organize a branch. They are on the right lines. They will work up a good branch.

ing on December 2 and elected Felix Tompin as president.

FRED. W. GREEN, Sec'y.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

ANXIOUS TO ORGANIZE

The farmers in this neighborhood are anxious to start a local branch of the Grain Growers' Association and should like some advice and instructions from you. Could you kindly send me a copy of your constitution and bylaws, together with what other information as may be required for organization. Do you send out an organizer for such purposes? If not, I think we have talent enough among us to organize if you send us the instructions. I believe we can get a very strong branch here. Our neighborhood is new but all seem anxious to unite. We had been thinking of having a meeting for that purpose about January 15. I live about fifteen miles from Ernfold, but we thought of having our meeting held at a school house about six miles southeast of that town, as it would be more central and would likely bring out more than could be got together either at Ryerson or Ernfold. We realize that there are many evils existing which cannot be remedied without combined effort and we believe that the Grain Growers' Association is the best chan-

nel through which we can work. We shall never accomplish anything so long as we are unorganized.

I trust the delegation about to wait upon the government at Ottawa will meet with abundant success. It is a noble effort and should be met with reward, but I feel fully convinced that what we want is a permanent delegation of farmers elected to the Dominion and provincial legislatures. Elected not as reformers or conservatives, but as farmers to seek the interests of the agriculturist, and sufficiently strong to be a balance of power. We have evidence of what can be done by what the Labor party has done in Australia and Great Britain. I have been a strong party man for forty years, always giving my time and money and influence in support of the party, and have never missed but one vote since 1871, but I am now willing to drop my party allegiance. I feel that both the political parties as now constituted are influenced so strongly by the capitalists that the common people are not getting a square deal. That is all we ask. I wish to congratulate the elevator commission on their report and recommendations. I believe the recommendation of a joint stock company would meet with greater success than government ownership, and will eventually lead to other co-operative buying and selling among the farmers, which alone will be our salvation. As you probably know, the history of some of the co-operative concerns in England read more like fiction than facts, they have met with such wonderful success.

W. H. SILVESTER.

Ryerson, via Ernfold, Sask.

Note—We have discovered that any redemption to a community must come from within itself. The best parties to form an association are three or four good men and women keenly interested in the community in question. We are sending you a copy of our constitution and two little pamphlets which we would request you to read over carefully. Then get together three or four men and women say in a neighbor's house, and talk the matter over. Call a meeting, advertise it well, and proceed to organize in accordance with the constitution. Send us the names of your officers and the fees collected as per the constitution. We will then have you registered up and give you all the advice and assistance we can in the work of bringing about the change in conditions we all so earnestly desire.

FRED. W. GREEN.

DOING MISSIONARY WORK

The directors of the Disley association held a meeting in Disley about two weeks ago. The business was to try and see if a better means of organization could be arrived at. After the secretary outlined his plan, it was decided by all present to organize the following school districts: Loch Ayr, Wellington, North Plain. A meeting was held in the North Plain school on Wednesday, December 16, and an association was organized. The following officers and directors were appointed:—President, Warren McKinstray; vice-president, Archie Stewart; secretary-treasurer, Alex. Colvin; directors:—J. Grant, Jas. Sutherland, Peter Stewart,

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE

All reports of local branches to be published in the Saskatchewan Section of THE GUIDE should be sent to Mr. F. W. Green, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Moose Jaw, Sask. Letters for the Mail Bag and everything else intended for THE GUIDE should be sent to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

COMPO BOARD THE MODERN WALL LINING

Better than plaster in every way; more sanitary, dryer and more durable; cheaper in the long run; can be put on in any weather; can't crumble and fall off; takes paper, kalsomine or paint perfectly.

Use it when you build or remodel and you will have walls and ceilings that will outlast your building. You will have walls that will keep in all the heat in winter, and save you practically half your fuel. Walls that can't be ruined by jamming chairs and furniture into them. Walls that are perfectly dry and in which disease germs cannot breed. Made in sheets 4 feet wide and from 8 to 18 feet long, any length you want in even feet.

Write for
FREE SAMPLE
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Canadian Distributor

You ought to see just how COMPO-BOARD is made and find out its advantages and many uses.

**NORTH
WESTERN
COMPO-BOARD Co.**
LYNDALE AV. NO.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

Seed With Breeding

A full and profusely illustrated thirty-two page book describing the Garton method of breeding and regenerating farm seeds and grains, will be ready for distribution Jan. 15. It is free. Before ordering elsewhere write for a copy and a list of the seeds offered this season.

The GARTON Pedigree Seed Co. Ltd.

474 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

E. Blakely, John Vance, and Donald Cairns. Three committees were appointed to look after the winter's entertainment. The social committee took charge on Friday first. We are going to meet every second Friday. This, we think, is the best plan yet. We don't have to travel far in the evening, therefore the whole district can turn out. Meetings are more easily arranged and everyone can be a Grain Grower. No doubt the other districts will write and let you know how they get on. This branch will be known as the North Plain Grain Growers' Association, and we hope to be always a live association.

ALEX. COLVIN, Sec'y.

Disley, Sask.

BELLE PLAIN MEETING

Meeting opened at 8.15 p.m. with President Joseph in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and declared in order without amendment. The attention of the meeting was called to the petition for co-operative legislation, and it was largely signed at the close of the meeting. The Life Membership communication was the first matter to be dealt with. Thos. Alcock, being present, was called upon to explain the Life Membership plan, which he did in a most thorough manner, showing how much better it would be for farmers to permanently organize themselves from year to year. In referring to the prizes offered for the most Life Memberships sent in before the close of the year he strongly advised this association to go in for them and suggests a committee of six to canvass the district. S. D. Carey then took up the discussion and in a neat and convincing speech showed how men of the business world enjoyed their present great power through thorough and permanent organization. He suggested the "Catch my pal" movement that has recently caused such consternation to the liquor interests of Ireland. After considerable further discussion it was decided to open a list for Life members at once, and fifteen present signified their willingness to have their names put on the list, ten paying cash and five outstanding. The names are as follows: Angus Murray, Jos. Hagerty, Swanson Hagerty, Geo. Hagerty, S. D. Carey, R. D. Carey, Chas. Alcock, Ed. Johnson, Wm. Hemstreet, Harry Hill, Gus Hahn, Charles Lookout, Thos. Rusk, Earnest Palmquist and H. Bate.

It was moved by Thos. Alcock and Thos. Rusk that we arrange for a meeting to be held at the earliest possible date and have interesting speakers to address same, the Life Membership plan to be the principal subject, all arrangements to be left in the hands of the secretary and president. Moved by S. D. Carey and A. Murray that the secretary be instructed to draft a resolution in favor of the stand taken by The Guide at all times in the interests of the farmers and forward same to the editor. Carried. Such a late hour had now arrived that it was moved by R. D. Carey and seconded by Wm. Hewstreet that consideration of other business be left over to some more convenient date, and that we adjourn. Carried.

H. BATE, Sec'y.

Belle Plain, Sask.

LET THE LADIES IN

The annual meeting winding up 1910 was held on the 17th inst. Subscriptions were taken for 1911 and new officers chosen. It was resolved that ladies be made members with an entrance fee of 50 cents, the whole of the fee to be remitted to the central. The following resolution that should be of interest to other local associations was carried: "That at municipal elections an elector be permitted to vote for reeve and councillors at his nearest polling station, and that the representative of the Eagle Creek municipality at next year's municipal convention be asked to bring this matter up for discussion." The advantages of this would be that more electors would turn out and many of them saved a long drive in the depth of winter. Please send by return fifty membership tickets. Enclosed please find \$10.50 made up as follows: one-half subscriptions, 18 members, \$9; whole of subscriptions, two ladies, \$1; fifty membership tickets, 50 cents. Of course this is but the first installment. When replying kindly let me know if I am

to base the number of delegates to Regina on last year's (1910) membership or on the 1911 membership.

G. W. DAVIS, Sec'y.

Arelee, Sask.

Note—Based on 1910 membership.

SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS

There are quite a few branches of the Grain Growers' Association in various parts which are feeling the need of a bracing up or some means of creating a new interest to cause those members to come regular, who, owing to much plain business or cut and dried meetings, say, "What is the use, we only hear the same people every week and there is nothing new." To overcome that I would propose that the chairman of the meeting should be chosen different each week instead of in most cases having the president occupying the chair at every meeting. This would have a tendency to draw out some of those who are at present content with letting others do the talking, and also mean that members would study up the live issues concerning Grain Growers and show if there was any latent talent who would make good directors and delegates, and men who could go and help form new branches in other districts.

As to the subjects to discuss, take a political subject one week, and then a subject in connection with good management, or methods of cultivation. For instance, there may be a man who has raised a very heavy crop. Get him to tell his methods of producing it. Then over a good debate upon, "Which is the most profitable and best line to follow from the stand point of one who intends to stay upon his farm, wheat raising or mixed farming?" How to keep the boys (yes, and the girls too, Edtr. Sask.) upon the farm, which is a very much desired thing to know, when the tendency is all towards the boy going citywards. How to solve the hired help problem, and how to keep them when you have them. Have an occasional social evening, when, after a few remarks on the prosperity or otherwise of the branch, etc., all settle down to an enjoyable evening. Take a collection which can be placed to the credit of the society. Let the young people as well as the older folk all join in for the social enjoyment. There are numerous subjects to be discussed which would be interesting and entertaining, and can be brought forward by various members. Now, let me give a few words of advice to some of those who are the first to nominate a man to do this, or write a paper on that, etc., not to cry off or make paltry excuse when you are nominated for giving a paper or doing something for the benefit of the association. Remember that the motto for strength is: "Each for all and all for each." Then will the branches flourish.

RICHARD W. PRIMMER.

Halcyonia, Sask.

METALLIC CEILINGS

are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper are not.

Metallic Ceilings are fireproof, absolutely.

Metallic Ceilings don't crack or crumble—don't get damp or mouldy—don't need repairs.

Metallic Ceilings are far-and-away the most economical building material you can put in a house.

You don't believe it? We can prove it. Write us for the facts.

The Metallic Roofing Co.
LIMITED

Manufacturers
TORONTO AND WINNIPEG
(50)

Western Canada Factory:
797 NOTRE DAME AVENUE, WINNIPEG

EXCELSIOR BRANCH ANNUAL

I hereby forward report of the first annual meeting of the above branch. The meeting was held in the school house on December 18th, there being somewhere about sixty people present, of whom quite a few were ladies. J. H. Holmes, of Midale, took the chair and a short program was enjoyed. After partaking of lunch the business of electing officers for the coming year, after which J. M. Stowe, of Davidson, addressed the meeting on the Farmers' Co-operative Company, and how to organize a branch. The address was ably delivered, Mr. Stowe having a good command of his subject and held his audience for over two hours. I enclose list of officers elected for the coming year. We got in two members, making a total of twenty-eight annual members. I enclose \$1.00 membership fees.

JAS. L. SALMOND,

Hansom, Sask.

Sec'y Excelsior.

MEAT PACKING PROFITS BIG

Chicago, Dec. 22.—Armour & Co. yesterday issued the annual statement for the fiscal year ended October 22, 1910, showing net profits of \$9,808,305, against \$10,582,905 in 1909, and \$11,608,474 in 1908. The balance, applicable to dividends was \$5,817,721, equal to 98.08 per cent. on the \$20,000,000 capital stock. Gross business in the 1910 fiscal year was, roundly, \$250,000,000, or slightly over the gross of 1909.

Buy Direct at Wholesale Prices

We will sell direct to you at the same prices your jeweler is paying. This means a great saving to you. The prices below are the lowest ever offered.

WALTHAM WATCHES

in guaranteed gold filled cases, 18 size, fancy engraved, screw back and front.

57A—7 Jewel Waltham, Gold Filled Case	\$ 6.95
58A—15 Jewel Waltham, Gold Filled Case	8.25
59A—17 Jewel Waltham, Gold Filled Case	9.90
60A—17 Jewel P. T. Bartlett, Gold Filled Case	10.95

Fine Swiss Watches specially adjusted for the extremes of this country in guaranteed gold filled cases, fancy engraved, 18 size, screw back and front.

30C—7 Jewel Swiss Gold Filled Case	\$6.50
31C—15 Jewel Swiss Gold Filled Case	7.75
32C—17 Jewel Swiss Gold Filled Case	9.50

All Other Repairs Done at This Low Rate, and all Work Guaranteed

THE WINNIPEG JEWELRY CO.
540 MAIN STREET - - - - - WINNIPEG

Reference: The Grain Growers' Guide



SEND US YOUR WATCH
REPAIRS

Cleaning	\$.75
Main Springs .....	.75
Jewel .....	.75
Balance Staff	1.25

Guide Want Ads. Bring Results

Better Try One if you have anything to Buy or Sell

WANT, SALE & EXCHANGE

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of. The Guide from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants, and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted, and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of The Guide, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help or wish to buy, sell or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide should be a business-getter for you. Try it, and be convinced.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION, NINETY acres cultivated, house, stable, granary, between Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk, Waldron 4 miles, school mile, fifteen per acre, three hundred cash, balance easy.—D. Palmer, Grayson. 21-6

FOR SALE—N.W. 1/4 & S.E. 1/4 OF SECTION 32, tp. 17, rge. 14 west 1st; 145 acres broken, 25 acres summer fallow, 75 acres plowed, all fenced, 2 and 3 wires; two first class wells, good buildings; \$6,000, \$1,000 cash, balance easy terms. School on property.—Thos. Gilmour, Birnie. 22-5

435 ACRE FARM FOR SALE ADJOINING town of Girvin, \$40.00 an acre, \$5,000.00 down, balance 5 equal annual payments, 8 per cent. interest. Splendid clean land, all under cultivation. Cement block 7 room house, good 20 horse barn, granary, sheds. Abundance of water.—Hazelton Bros., Girvin, Sask. 22-6

VALLEY RIVER, MANITOBA—QUARTER section, 140 acres cultivated; fenced, fair buildings, good water and wood, at \$20 per acre; 80 acres rich alluvial soil adjoining above make a splendid farm together, \$1,500, one mile from elevators. 157 acres half mile from elevator buildings; 20 acres cultivated, all fenced, \$2,500. Quarter down on each; balance arranged to suit. No crop failure in 20 years.—W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 22-6

SCRIP FOR SALE

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application.—Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. 22-6

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGHEST quality. Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg. 22-6

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM Imported Stock.—C. W. Kerr, Clearwater, Man. 16-12

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—FROM good laying strain. Choice birds, \$2.00 each.—Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man. 19-6

MOOPA FARM, BARRED ROCKS, COCK- erels, \$3 up; Indian Runner Drakes, \$2. Satisfaction or money back.—W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 20-6

FOR SALE—FINE SPECIMEN BARRED Rock Cockerels, \$2.00 each. Orders taken for eggs, \$1.00 per setting.—Mrs. J. Fothergill, Bladworth, Sask. 21-6

BUFF ORPINGTONS—HIGHEST QUALITY exhibition and utility stock.—W. F. Dawson, Juniata, Sask. 23-6

HAY WANTED

WANTED—TWO CARS OF BALED Prairie or Timothy hay. State price f.o.b.—Isaac Motheral, Snowflake, Man. 23-7

PLOWING WANTED

WANTED—CONTRACT PLOWING OR breaking 1,000 acres next season. For price and particulars apply Davidson Bros., Moore Park, Man. 23-6

WOOD FOR SALE

FARMERS BUY YOUR WOOD DIRECT— \$8.00 per cord f.o.b. Clanwilliam. Write Geo. Fletcher, Clanwilliam. 18-7

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED

OATS WANTED—SEVERAL CARS GOOD feed at less than 55c delivered in Perdue, Sask., Twp. 86, Rg. 11, W. 8.—F. Plocker. 18-6

WANTED—A CAR OF CLEAN SIX-ROWED Barley for seed, Canadian Northern line. Jas. Strang, Baldur, Man. 22-6

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED

SEED WHEAT—I HAVE 350 BUSHELS OF Red Fife, good two Northern, grown from seed purchased from Sask. Government. \$1.00 a bushel f.o.b. Box 32, Bangor, Sask. 19-6

FOR SALE—GOOD SEED AND FEED OATS—Apply Chas. Lunn, Organizing Secretary No. 9 District, Sask. G.G.A., Jasmin, Sask. 23-1

BANNER OATS FOR SEED—I HAVE several thousand bushels of Pure Banner Oats for Sale Free from noxious weeds and wild oats. I procured this seed from McKenzie's in 1907-8 and have grown them on breaking since. I can put them on track at C.P.R. or G.T. Railway.—W. F. Goulden, Yorkton P.O., Sask. 21-4

WANTED—BY THE PLAINFIELD LOCAL 186 U.F.A. 4,000 bushels good clean oats, 1,500 seed wheat, Red Fife. Address The Secretary, Optic P.O. via Farmangay, with price f.o.b. your station. 21-3

FOR SALE—FEW CARS SEED AND FEED Oats, Abundance and Banner, 38 and 35 cents, Grayson.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 21-6

FOR SALE—8,000 BUSHELS OF PURE Newmarket seed oats, weight 44 lbs. to bushel, free from noxious weeds. Sample sent on request. Apply to R. V. Vaughan, Perley, Sask. 21-6

What Have You to Sell?

You may have something to sell right now or later, for instance, surplus stock, land, machinery, etc., or it may be a threshing outfit or a sitting of eggs. Of course, some are lucky or fortunate enough to find a buyer without much trouble or loss of time, but this does not apply in most cases. Just because your neighbors are not in the market for your proposition is no reason why the Classified Department of your farm paper cannot find those who are.

When you take into consideration the fact that you are not talking to a few, but are laying your proposition before 20,000 prosperous farm homes, does it not seem reasonable that among them there ought to be a few possible buyers?

Classified advertising costs at the rate of 2c. a word for one week, or 10c. per word for six weeks. Considering the circulation, the possibility of our readers as purchasers and the cost of advertising, we do not believe you can employ a more economical or quicker way to dispose of any surplus stuff or stock.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION, ninety acres cultivated, house, stable, granary, between Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk, Waldron 4 miles, school mile, fifteen per acre, three hundred cash, balance easy.—D. Palmer, Grayson. 22-6

This Ad. costs 64 cents for one week, or \$3.20 for six weeks.

WOOD FOR SALE

FARMERS BUY YOUR WOOD direct—\$3.00 per cord f.o.b. Clanwilliam. Write Geo. Fletcher, Clanwilliam. 18-7

This Ad. costs 38 cents for one week, or \$1.90 for six weeks.

FOR SALE—2,000 BUSHELS OF RED FIFE Wheat, 98 per cent. pure grade No. 1 Northern. For terms apply Chas. Bowerling, Fleming, Sask. 22-6

QUEENSTOWN LOCAL U.F.A. WANTS TO buy 2 carloads of oats. Parties having oats to sell communicate with John Giambeck, Sec.-Treas., Milo, Alberta. State price per carload delivered at Cluny or Gleichen, Alta. 22-2

FOR SALE—MENSURY BARLEY IN CAR lots, free from noxious weeds, and suitable for seed. Price 50c f.o.b. Berton, Man.—D. Paterson, Berton, Man. 22-7

FOR SALE—FEW CARS EXCELLENT seed and feed oats, pure Newmarket, weight 44 lbs. to bushel, free from noxious weeds.—E. Kohler, Wilcox, Sask. 23-7

WANTED—SEED AND FEED OATS AND seed wheat by the car lot. Quote price and weight, also kind; samples requested.—John A. Bain, Sec.-Treas. 23-2

POPULAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK Farm, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, choice B. Orpingtons, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W. H. English. 22-6

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the name of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as The Guide is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 23-1

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns, young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 23-1

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 23-1

SUFFOLK HORSES—JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta. 23-1

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED- er, Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. 23-1

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Sask. 23-1

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE— Young stock for sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 23-1

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS—ALL ages.—C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Arcola, Sask. 23-1

BRABURN FARM—HOLSTEINS— Thomson Bros., Boharm, Sask. 23-1

CLYDESDALES AND B.P. ROCKS—FIVE Stallions, imported and home-bred, from one to four years old; allies from two to four years, bred to Johnston Count and Vigorous. A splendid lot of B.P. Rock Cockerels.—Andrew Graham, Roland P.O. 23-1

SNAP FOR QUICK SALE—ON ACCOUNT of lack of feed I will sell three Tamworth boars fit for service at two-thirds their regular value, also two sows at a bargain.—Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Man. 23-3

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.—B.P. Rocks and S.O.W. Leghorns, 10 prizes 1910 shows; 1st, pullet; 2nd, hen; 3rd, cockerel. S.O.W. Leghorns at Inter-Provincial, Brandon, 1910. Grand cockerels, either breed, \$2.00 and \$8.00. A few B.P. Rock pullets, \$10.00 per doz. 23-3

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and Importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle. 23-3

SPECIAL OFFER—CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Yorkshires at below real value; a car of grade stockers and springers.—J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man. 23-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKS—MAY- farrows, both sex, one yearling boar, two litters, October farrows. Sows \$5, boars \$6 before 15th.—Robt. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 20-2

J. M. WALLACE, ROSSER, MAN., BREEDER of Black, White and Buff Orpingtons. Choice young stock for sale; also choice Seed Wheat; sample, &c., on application. 20-2

JERSEY CATTLE, SHIRE HORSES, PEKIN Ducks, Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys.—David Smith, Gladstone, Man. 20-2

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN., BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right. 22-6

FOR SALE—FOUR YOUNG RED SHORT- horn Bulls, the thick, low-set kind, from Prince Joyce 73846. Write Jas. Strang, Baldur, Man. 22-6

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BREED for beef and butter. Females and bull calves for sale.—Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. Pioneer importers and breeders. 22-6

JACKS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—IMPORTED SPANISH JACK "Picadon."—R. E. Landes, Langham, Sask. 18-6

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec.-Treas., Swan River, Man. 22-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VALLEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Honest treatment. Highest financial references. BE QUICK! Write today for our illustrated Catalog and full information. Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask. 22-6

BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



The Great Conditioner, Tonic, Digestor & Worm Destroyer.

BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs.

Full particulars from Steele Briggs Seed Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

DE CLOW'S HORSE

My last importation, which arrived March 20th consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

SEYMOUR HOTEL

Farmers from the Three Provinces make it their headquarters when visiting the city. Every street car passes the City Hall, which is only a stones throw from the hotel entrance.

JOHN BAIRD, PROPRIETOR

Rates \$1.50 per day
Free Bus from all trains



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra).

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. OORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Start the New Year Right

Become a Shareholder IN THE Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd. AND Save Money Through Co-operation

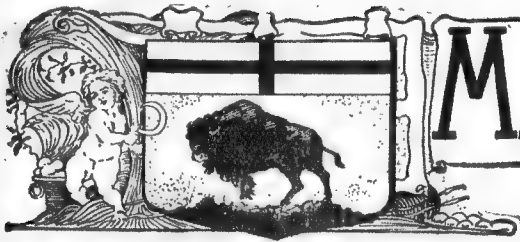
Buy as much Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock now as you can get; you will make no mistake. Every farmer is allowed to take four shares for himself, four for his wife and four for each of his sons. This stock is being offered at par value, \$25 per share, while it is really worth \$30. Do you know that when you buy a share of Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock at \$25 you are getting as much for your money as the first shareholders got who took all the risk. You are getting a share in the largest Grain Commission Company in Canada, a Company that is now well established and earning a good profit every year. Besides, you are actually getting about \$5 of the profits earned in previous years on every share of stock you purchase. Over \$50,000 of profits have been added to the capital of the Company during the past year, but as yet no increase in the price of the shares has been made because we want to give every farmer a little more time to join the Company on the present terms. If you wait until this business year closes, you will most likely have to pay considerably more than \$25 per share for this stock.

If you cannot pay the full \$25 per share now, you can secure the stock at its present price by paying down \$7.50 (or \$17.50, if you wish) per share, and the balance next fall after you have the returns for your next crop. All money you pay on stock now will earn dividends since July 1st, 1910. Remember the Grain Growers' Grain Company is a LIMITED Company and you cannot be liable for more than the par value of your stock. You are, therefore, taking no risk. You are getting stock that is worth considerably more than you have to pay for it, and that will increase in value. You will earn a good interest on your money and dividends will be paid you for seven or eight months before your money is received. In buying this stock you are helping to build up a great Co-operative Company that has already saved you hundreds of dollars by improving conditions and prices in the grain trade, and, which will, if the necessary capital is subscribed, save you hundreds of dollars more in the selling of your other farm produce and in the purchasing of your necessities.

Don't delay any longer. Send in your money and secure your stock at once.

If you want further particulars or booklets regarding the Company don't fail to write us.

Grain Growers' Grain Co. L^{td.}
WINNIPEG MANITOBA



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. Scallion, Virden

President:
R. C. Henders, Culross

Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie, Winnipeg

Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; R. Budette, Fox Warren; J. S. Wood, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

Co-operate: Socially and Commercially

The most encouraging feature of the reports of annual meetings, coming in from the branches of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, is the number of them that are making arrangements for regular meetings during the winter months for social and educational purposes. In most cases the plan adopted for carrying out this work is the appointment of a committee to make the necessary arrangements and provide programs for each meeting. The educational feature of the Grain Growers' movement must be given more prominence than it has hitherto received in the organization of the farmers. The future depends on the earnestness with which those who live on the farm apply themselves towards the making of public opinion in favor of the rural population. The watch-word should be "Better farming, better living, and better home and social life." These things are not going to be brought about by a mere change of political system nor the making of laws and prosecution against trust and trade combinations, but the remedy lies in equality of opportunity and equality of rural thought with urban. In this working out of the common good every one must act voluntarily. While every man is a free man he can benefit only by doing something, and by giving the same opportunity to every one else. By doing some things together men learn to do other things together, and finally all things. Our rural population has the intelligence but lacks the business experience necessary that they may take their proper place in public affairs. No form of government requires so much intelligence in its subjects as that of democracy and experience is as necessary as intelligence. The reason that the rural population is subordinate to that of the urban in Canada is because the farmer is content to leave the operation of all our public institutions to the direction of our urban population. The Grain Growers' movement is destined to create a proper relationship between these two classes in the community and the more energy, common sense and thought put into the organization of the Grain Growers and the more the principle of co-operation is inculcated into the minds of the rural population the sooner will that happy relationship be experienced in Canada.

The success of the co-operative movement in Canada largely depends on the securing of legislation that will enable groups of individuals to form a co-operative organization for the regular distribution of their product and of the commodities that they need to purchase for their homes and the conduct of their farms. The present Joint Stock Company's Act meets the requirements of those who want to co-operate in towns and cities in commercial undertakings but it is altogether unfitted for the purposes of the rural population. In the cities men of capital co-operate and place their money in the stock of their organization. What the rural population has is not money but the product of their labor. This product they cannot dispose of advantageously as individuals but collectively they would be able to do so. Hence the importance of the government affording facilities for them to do so, without the expense and wire-pulling necessary under the present Joint Stock Company's Act. The opposition of the Retail Dealers' association to this simple act of justice to the producing classes more especially as it is the farmers that are more especially effected, is difficult to understand because everything that tends towards increasing the purchasing power of the farmer is in the interest of those who depend for their business on selling to the farmer. The retail dealers' association succeeded in killing the co-operative bill in the house of commons last session. There is every indication that they are going to make strenuous efforts to do the same thing this session. Hence the importance of the farmers doing everything to checkmate them in this effort.

Grain Growers should see to it that the petitions that are being circulated for signatures in the three provinces are very extensively signed. Every farmer should have the opportunity of placing his signature to them. There is reason to fear that in many districts these petitions have been neglected and in a very few places only has every farmer had an opportunity of signing. This is a very important matter and should not under any consideration be neglected, so that the views of all the farmers may be brought before the government. Do not neglect this part of the work. We must be active and energetic if we are to succeed. Two or three weeks may yet be taken in getting these petitions signed, after which it will be too late for this session.

DAUPHIN BRANCH ACTIVE

The secretary of the Dauphin branch in enclosing his check for balance due for membership fees, recently, writes that he is well satisfied with the present membership which consists of seventy-four paid-up members and fourteen members yet in arrears, some of whom are expected to pay before the end of the year. The Dauphin branch has, within the last year or two been the means of organizing three other branches in the neighborhood, which, although it has cut into their own membership to a considerable extent, has been the means of enabling other members, who are not close enough to Dauphin to attend the meetings there, to get the advantages of membership in the association. This is a laudible move on the part of the Dauphin branch and one that could well be imitated by many

others. The educational and social feature of the movement can be extended to very much better advantage by organizations in school houses at different points, than attempting to draw all the farmers to one central point. These organizations in communities now have a tendency to become a social center around which both the young and older people of the community will gather, and it will afford recreation for the young people of the farm. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on this part of our work. One of the great needs of the prairie to-day is the development of the social side of farm life. Lack of home comforts and opportunities for mental development and the craving for innocent amusement has been the means of driving many of our young people from the farm. The Grain Growers' Association and those in charge of the organization at every point should make special efforts to supply this need.

MINITONAS MEETING

Mr. Robert Riddell, secretary of the Minitonas G. G. A. writes as follows:—We had a very successful meeting on the evening of Saturday, December 17, presided over by our president, A. McCleary. R. R. Dainard read, for our instruction, an interesting article entitled "A New Declaration of Independence," and also spoke for some time on the banking conditions of the country. W. J. Osborne gave an address on the banking business and also a short resume of report of meeting of delegates at Ottawa. The addresses were very interesting and instructive and were greatly enjoyed by all present. After full discussion it was resolved:—"That the press agents at Ottawa be asked to keep the secretary of the association posted as to the action of the legislature on the subjects of terminal

elevators, chilled meat industry, Hudson's Bay Railway, and tariff legislation, and that the central association keep the local associations informed so that they may be able to discuss the subjects intelligently, and make their views known." As the local elevator is not of sufficient capacity for the business of the district it was resolved that a petition be gotten up and sent to the elevator commission asking that they enlarge and improve the elevator accommodation at this point. Messrs. McCleary, Creighton and Weir were appointed a committee on elevator extension.

MEMBERSHIP INCREASING

The Goodland Grain Growers held their annual meeting on December 10th. The president gave a short address along the line of the work of the association. A large increase in the membership was shown, and it was decided to hold monthly meetings during the winter months. An entertainment committee was appointed composed of Messrs. B. F. Bawtinheimer and J. Stalker and they were given power to add to their numbers. The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: President, Mr. Rogers; vice-president, Mr. McKinnon; secretary, B. F. Bawtinheimer; directors, D. S. McLeod, F. Meggison, C. Frances, A. Murray, J. Johnston, F. W. Main. The following were appointed delegates to attend the Brandon convention: Messrs. Rogers, Johnston, T. S. Pennin, D. Tomsett, J. James.

SPRINGFIELD RESOLUTION

At a meeting of the Springfield Branch the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That our delegate to Ottawa be and is hereby instructed to press the government for remedies for the following grievances which are burdensome to the agriculturists of Manitoba: The restriction imposed on free exchange of commodities by the tariff; the private monopoly of the terminal elevators at the lake ports; the extortionate freight rates on our produce leaving the country, and on our supplies coming in; the destruction of our stock by railway through inefficient cattle guards, and the annual losses to the country through the want of proper fire guards along the line of railways; the annual loss to the country through the ravages of swamp fever, for which the department of agriculture should take steps to finding a remedy; relief from railway monopoly through the government building and operating the Hudson's Bay Railway.

STRATHCLAIR OFFICERS

The annual meeting of the Strathclair Grain Growers' Association was held in the municipal hall on Saturday, December 17th. The following officers were elected for 1911: President, J. F. McTavish; vice-president, R. J. Black; secretary, Fred Williamson; directors, E. Burnell, J. Campbell, W. Cummins, R. Hogarth, E. Campbell, H. Roberts.

MIAMI MEMBERS LOYAL

Our annual meeting was held today and in point of attendance and interest surpassed all previous meetings. The work of the past year and that of the future was taken up in a spirit that would leave no room to doubt the loyalty of the members of this association. The petition in connection with the co-operative bill was circulated and signed by all present. A resolution was passed setting forth this association's stand on the question, and the secretary was instructed to write to W. H. Sharp, M. P., and W. D. Staples, M. P., our representatives in the

ANNUAL CONVENTION CALL

The eighth annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is arranged to be held in the City Hall, Brandon, on January 24, 25 and 26, commencing on the morning of Tuesday, January 24, at 9.30. Delegates will assemble, register and hand in their credential certificates at 9.30. The convention will be called together at 10.30.

The program of the three days' session is not yet definitely arranged. The first day will be occupied in listening to the president's address, report of directors, and the secretary's report, and the reports of committees appointed at the last convention. It is expected that the committee appointed to revise the constitution will report at the afternoon session. The evening session of Tuesday is set aside for discussion and addresses on Direct Legislation and Single Tax. Discussion on organization work and methods of extending the usefulness of the organization will occupy the attention of the convention on Wednesday morning, together with the election of president and vice-president. Immediately on assembling in the afternoon nominations will be taken for directors and balloted for before the close of the session. During this afternoon an address will be delivered by Mr. J. W. Scallion on "The Principles of Primary Nomination," and the report of the scrutineers will be read. The program for the third day is not yet arranged but will largely consist of open discussion on resolutions presented by the resolution committee.

Every branch is entitled to send a delegate for each ten paid up members or fraction thereof, based on the paid up membership of 1910. Any member of the association who desires to visit the convention will have all the privileges of the convention excepting that of voting.

The regular convention rates will be secured on each of the railways. Ask for a standard certificate from the railway agent when you buy your ticket to Brandon. Present this certificate to the secretary of the convention for his endorsement. If one hundred or more delegates attend the convention this will secure for you a return ticket free. Delegates must remember to secure this certificate, as otherwise they will have to pay their return fare. This is important. We have difficulty every year with delegates who fail to do their part in this respect.

Of the eight previous conventions held by the Grain Growers of Manitoba, none have been of more importance than the coming one. The Grain Growers are continually entering into new undertakings for the betterment of rural life and the improvement of social conditions in the farm home. Our organization has a wide field of usefulness in the economic and social life of the country. Our annual convention is the place where the plans are laid for carrying out the aims and purposes for which the organization stands. We have now a reputation extending not only throughout America, but across the seas. It, therefore, becomes all the more necessary that the deliberations of our annual convention should not be conducted in a perfunctory manner, but should be discharged with dignity and due deliberation.

Our annual convention has become a yearly outing for the Grain Growers, which can be made instructive and useful. This can only be accomplished by each branch of the association performing the part falling to it in the best manner possible.

All resolutions should be in the hands of the secretary five days before the convention.

R. MCKENZIE, Secretary.

House of Commons, informing them of our wishes when the bill comes before the house. Officers for the coming year are as follows: President, C. F. Smith; vice-president, Thos. Reeve; secretary-treasurer, H. Umphrey. Directors: W. Sprott, Wm. Montgomery, D. Callum, C. Bowman, Jno. Weiner, F. A. Collins. The delegates to represent the association at Brandon convention are C. F. Smith and H. Umphrey.

H. UMPHREY, Sec.

Miami, Man.

BAGOT HAS FORTY-NINE

A report of the annual meeting of the Bagot branch is to hand. The report shows a membership of forty-nine, which is an increase of sixteen members over last year. The income for the year with a balance from last year, amounts to \$93.85. The expenditure was \$58.80, leaving a balance of \$30.05 on hand. A discussion took place regarding the holding of a seed fair but decision was left over until future date. It was decided to hold the annual entertainment during February. The following resolution was unanimously passed: "Resolved, that we, the members of the Bagot branch fully approve of the action of the Manitoba Grain Growers' executive in regard to government owned terminal elevators, the building and operating of the Hudson's Bay Railway by the government, and endorse their action in the matter of tariff reform. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Jas. Barrett; vice-president, T. A. Wright; secretary-treasurer, A. Smallpiece; auditor, F. H. Radclyffe. The delegates appointed to attend

the Brandon convention are as follows: F. A. Radclyffe, Alex. McKay, L. J. Cox and W. T. Briscoe.

ROSE HILL ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Rose Hill Association was held on December 10, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, O. Wright; vice-president, K. McAskil; secretary, H. Hammond. Directors, C. Pullman, J. Price, C. Leckie, E. Hamblin. A resolution was passed instructing the delegate to the Brandon convention to bring to the attention of the convention a double charge on screenings and dockage on cars of wheat shipped to the Grain Growers' Grain Company from Lady-smith. It was also resolved that this association is strongly in favor of government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators and the Hudson's Bay Railway. K. McAskil and O. Wright were appointed delegates to attend the Brandon convention.

FARES ARE POOLED

At the last annual convention the following resolution was passed: "Resolved that the association pool the railway fares of the delegates to the annual convention, and equalize the same." The effect of the above resolution is that the railway fares of delegates from all over the province will be equalized. Those delegates who live near the city of Brandon will have to contribute a share of the railway fare of those living at a distance.

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE

All reports of local branches to be published in the Manitoba Section of THE GUIDE should be sent to Mr. R. McKenzie, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Winnipeg, Man. Letters for the Mail Bag and everything else intended for THE GUIDE, should be sent to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

The Canadian Farmers

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican

This demonstration of Canadian farmers before the parliament at Ottawa seems to be of extraordinary significance. One thousand strong, coming from Eastern and Central as well as Western Canada, representing associations comprehensive of the whole industry, this remarkable delegation appeared full of confidence and enthusiasm in the cause of greater freedom of trade with the United States first, and then with Great Britain. It was indeed a "petition with boots on," but not as once upon a time in the States when an army of the more or less unemployed marched upon Washington and demanded work. These well-to-do Canadian farmers demand not the opportunity to work for a bare living. They have that and more. They demand the larger industrial opportunity which belongs to them in natural right—broader markets in which to buy, for which they are ready to concede broader markets in their own products for the advantage of others. Their spokesman in the Canadian House of Commons Friday boldly proclaimed the policies of radical reciprocity for the time being and general freedom of trade on the basis of reciprocity in the end.

Their two leading propositions should appeal as strongly to the American congress as to the Canadian parliament:—

1. Reciprocal free trade between the United States and Canada in all horticultural, agricultural, and animal products, spraying material, fertilizers, fuel, illuminating and lubricating oils, cement, fish and lumber.
2. Reciprocal free trade between the two countries in all agricultural implements, machinery, vehicles and parts thereof.

Then comes a demand for gradual tariff recessions towards Great Britain which shall end in free trade within 10 years. If it was being urged that they—many of them representing recent farmer emigrants from the United States—were showing disloyalty to that sovereignty, here was an answer in this flat free trade policy between Canada and the mother country. And one of the speakers Friday made further answer when he declared in the House of Commons: "We resent the

insinuation that trading with our American cousins will make us less loyal Canadians."

And finally it was declared: "That the farmers of this country are willing to face direct taxation in such form as may be advisable to make up the revenue loss under new tariff relations." On the evening of the day these 1000 delegates of Dominion farmers were adopting with great enthusiasm this and other resolutions, Gov-elect Eugene Foss, of Massachusetts, representing more especially eastern manufacturing interests of the United States, was advocating a similar radical policy of reciprocity, first with Canada and then southward, and saying further:—

We are asked "if we make these reductions and put these articles on the free list how shall we obtain the necessary revenue to carry on the government?" The only way out is through the income tax which everybody must recognize as being the fairest and most equitable form in taxation. The people believe—and rightly so—that the wealth of the country under our present system of taxation is not paying its fair share. In the future the revenues of the country must be secured more largely by direct taxation.

And here also the representatives of the Canadian farmers and the Massachusetts governor-elect came together—for less taxation of trade, for larger industrial opportunity in consequence and for more equitable taxation through the partial substitution of direct taxes on wealth for the indirect taxes which now weigh upon the people in direct proportion to their needs.

Our own farming interests have no more to fear from the policy here proclaimed in Canada than those interests have which do the proclaiming, and it should be advantageous in the one case as in the other. The eastern manufacturing and the western farm interests of the United States should join forces in support of a reciprocal response to the Canadian petitioners. The day of the old-time tariff and trade exclusiveness is passing, and statesmen on either side of the border should wake up to the fact.

BOVRIL

IS THE FLUID BEEF OF QUALITY

SIR JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE, M.D., says:

"BOVRIL is a genuine food and rests its reputation on merit."

BOVRIL LIMITED are Purveyors to His Majesty King George V.

A New Year's Resolution

During the coming year I will invest all the money I can in business propositions which will bring me steady returns.

Mr. Investor

We can help you to keep this resolution by investing your money for you in Winnipeg Real Estate. We have several good revenue producing properties for quick sale at money-making prices. Send for our lists of city, suburban and farm properties.

Winnipeg Commission Co.

466 Portage Avenue

WINNIPEG, Man.

A Practical New Year's Present

to Your Friends in any part of the world

A Subscription

to

The Grain Growers' Guide

Poultry

BEST BREEDS FOR THE BREEDER

While it has been said, and truly said, that there is no best breed, yet there should be a qualifying statement in connection with this. There is no best breed if one is breeding solely for egg production. A poorly marked bird of a flock may lay just as well as some that are finely colored, but would be little or no value as a breeder.

The breed for a beginner to select is one that can be bred without too much culling in order to get good birds. With parti-colored birds, it is very hard to breed to color. The color for instance in Rhode Island Reds will vary from brick color to very dark red. The fluff will vary several shades, and the black markings on hackle and wings will be entirely different on as many different birds on which you choose to make comparisons. This means that with the parti-colored breeds one must be well versed in matings to bring certain results, and even there will be a large percentage of inferior specimens.

The solid colored birds will breed easier to color than the others. For instance, the white breeds are not hard to breed white. The things that the breeder must be careful about are the proper colored legs, right combs (either rose or single) and pure white in plumage. There is a tendency to brassiness that must be eliminated, and by breeding only from pure white birds of both sexes this can be done without much trouble.

A beginner who has not much experience in mating may have some of the parti-colored birds and hatch out a fine lot of chicks with the exception of having a fine bunch of pullets to put in his pens for another year. Later on when they are near maturity he finds that a good percent of them are off colored. The result is that he can only pick out a few birds to breed from. He is disappointed at the result, and is discouraged with the kind of birds he has.

The parti-colored birds are hard to breed true to color, and hence it is better for the amateur who wants fancy stock, and who wants to keep going in the business, to select a variety that is easy to breed.

However, the beginner who desires to keep the parti-colored breeds will do well to purchase stock or eggs from a breeder who has had much experience in mating these birds. If he has but little money with which to start, he better buy fewer birds and get good ones, than to purchase a lot and to have them of different shades. The beginner's breeding pen should have uniform birds as to size, color and shape.

The amateur poultryman will do well to look this subject up in a very careful manner before he goes into the business very extensively. He should make up his mind after careful consideration, and stick to his chosen breed. Even with the best of breeders there are culls, so the amateur must expect some loss in this way.

STUDY POULTRY LITERATURE

The would-be poultryman can find no better way of learning the business, aside from the practical experience, than by making a study of all the poultry literature that comes his way. He will get a great many ideas that he can work out for himself and to his own satisfaction. He will know what other men are doing with poultry and will be enthused by their story of success. Of course there are too many poultry publications for the amateur to take them all, but he can select four or five and these will give him quite a bit of information. He should select one or two that are published in his own state, even if they are not up to the 450,000 circulation mark. They will tell him what the poultrymen of his state are doing. He can read the ads of the enterprising poultry people who are in the work for a living. He will get in touch with advertisers who have something to sell that he wants. Then he should take two or three papers that are well known, even though printed a thousand miles away from him. These larger journals have things of interest that are world wide in their scope. Not but what the smaller local papers that you take will have this also, but you will get the best

that the greatest authorities on poultry can give.

Not only should you study the poultry journals, but also the books that are published on poultry topics. There are hundreds of them, but you can make a selection by getting one which will give you a general range of poultry subjects, another that will treat on the breed that you have chosen, still others on chicks, doctoring poultry, incubation, brooding, etc. You need not buy them all at once, but by purchasing them now and then you will in time succeed in building up quite a nice poultry library. These books have been written by men who have made poultry a matter of a life's work, and are valuable to you. You can in a measure begin where they have left off. You will have the substance of their experience, and will not make the mistakes that are most common, and which they have made in the past. You will be in a position to go on with the work and make a success of it.

There will be times of the year when some of the books will be of more importance to you than at others. For instance it is early spring and you want to set

will find yourself more and more efficient to carry on the work. Take the benefit of other's experience, harness it to your own, and you will work then together with successful results.—Poultry Review.

NO EGGS FOR EXPORT

The hen is admitted to be one of the greatest financial factors in the country to-day, and she is also one of the most overworked. Notwithstanding the fact that the whole of the breed are working overtime, as it were, they are unable to meet more than the demands of the Dominion, whose consumption is calculated at thirty dozen eggs per head per annum.

With the home demand thus developed to the extent of the supply, egg exports this year have fallen to zero. The shipping company which carried practically the whole of the export egg trade in their ship's holds has not conveyed a single case this year from Montreal. Eight years ago Canada exported twelve million dozens of eggs during the fiscal year, representing a value of \$1,733,242. In 1909 the egg export had fallen to 552,850 dozen, worth \$124,315. This year the egg exports amount to practically nothing in eggs good, bad or indifferent.

Interviewed on the subject, John A. Gunn, the vice-president of the Ontario provincial winter fair, and member of the firm of Gunn, Langlois, Limited, Montreal, stated that the export trade had declined for the simple reason that,

Types of Profitable Fowl



A PAIR OF BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

your incubator. We will say that you are a beginner and have had but little experience. If you have a book on incubation, you can sit down and read the subject up and in a measure will be in position to go on with the process. Of course you will get but the general rules of incubation, but the directions which came with your machine must be studied as well to have success. Later on you will want to know about raising chicks. There are several books published on chick raising. If you want to, you can buy these various books just at the particular time that you want to use them. It will not seem as though the cost was so much, not coming together as if you had purchased the books all at once. The cost, however, of a good working poultry library is not great, and should be in the possession of every poultry keeper.

Study up the poultry business and you

for the time being, the home demand was equal to the country's supply. A paying remedy would be found, he said, if the farmer would increase his stock of poultry and carefully study the trade conditions. "Why," he declared enthusiastically, "in the United States it is calculated that the hen can produce in three months—and have a week to spare—wealth equal to all the capital of all the banks that clear through New York clearing house—a matter of, I believe, something like \$127,000,000. If the total value of the production of the hen was diverted to paying off the national debt of the United States, it is computed that she would accomplish this in one year and ten months.

"While we have not been able to collect the same data as regards Canada, it is not unreasonable to assume that it shows a value similar to that of the United States, considering the population. There-

The "BACON"
Seed Drills and Cultivators

The only Bear-Wheel Driven Seed Drill on the market. The feed in the "Bacon" handles seed without bruising or breaking, and seeds evenly to the last seed. Machine instantly converted from a regular seed sower into a hill dropper. Feed out prevents waste of seed when turning rows.

For sowing Sugar Beets, Parsnips, Radishes, Carrots, Onions, etc., the Bacon model of the "Bacon" is unequalled for strength, lightness, easy running and good work. Write for our complete catalogue.

THE EUREKA PLANTER CO.
Limited
Woodstock, Ont. 2

LOUDEN
STABLE EQUIPMENTS

Neat Strong Perfect in Operation

Louden's Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Litter Carriers and Hay Carriers are always in the lead, and are always dependable. Write for Catalogue. It costs you nothing and is sure to benefit you.

Louden Hardware Specialty Co.
Dept. G - 937 Logan Ave., Winnipeg

fore, I submit that the poultry and egg business is one of the most important branches of industry that we have."

AWAKE! POULTRYMEN

The poultry production of the United States is valued at hundreds of millions of dollars and is placed along side of the greatest industries of the country. In Canada scarcely an egg is exported while our ports are crammed with the foreign egg. Awake, Mr. Poultryman, to the facts of the case and take one the dignity that befits your work. Let people know that you are in the business that compares favourably with the greatest industries of the day.

We hope our readers will remember that we want them to send us notes as to the work they are doing with poultry with any personal incidents or notations that may be of interest to others. Such reports are always welcome.

Indications point to the rapid development of the poultry business in this country and for a big demand for stock of all kinds for the coming season. If you have any well-bred birds, it will pay to advertise them. You know what you have and how good the birds are, put your price as low as you consistently can, and you will be able to sell your surplus stock.

If you are not in possession of a male bird that is good enough to mate with your best pullets, you better invest a little to enhance the value of your stock another year. This introduction of new blood is not only beneficial, but really necessary where you have but the one strain of birds on your place. When making the selection of a male bird, get one from a breeder of reputation and one that you can depend upon to give you what you want. You can write the breeder telling him what breed you desire and ask for the price of such a bird or you can advertise stating the price you are willing to pay and the variety of birds you want. Of course you cannot expect to get a high bred bird, well developed and well marked for a small amount of money.



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

Head Office:—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girls' Home, 274 Hargrave St.
To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.

MOTTO

Goodness never makes us "testy"
Good hearts ever make us kind
Then you have if you are "grumpy"
Just religion of the mind.

Weed it out, it makes you weary
And can never rest impart;
Get the kind that makes you cheerful
Get religion of the heart.

PLEASE NOTE

All letters and parcels will be acknowledged immediately after the Toy Mission, and until then accept our hearty thanks and best wishes for a bright and prosperous year.

When Sunshiners are sending us parcels by mail please see that full postage is paid. We have to pay double on all over-due postage, and it frequently runs up to 50 cents a day. Please see that you put enough stamps on your parcels.

MARGARET

A LITTLE LOVE

"A little love goes very far
To smooth the daily care;
It gives a brightness to the earth,
A fragrance to the air.

"A smile upon a loving face,
A word of kindness said;
The pressure of a gentle hand—
By these good work is sped."

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Dear Friends:—It is with a very grateful heart I wish to acknowledge all the loving help received at Christmas time. The Willing Workers of Home-wood, Man., indeed proved more than willing workers to Sunshine. The barrel which arrived on Friday, 23rd, containing chickens, homemade cakes of many varieties, plum puddings, dolls, home-made candies and dozens of cozy garments was just in time to be repacked and sent on their mission of good cheer. If I had space I would like to give a detailed list of every article received but they came in such a constant stream that it would take up three or more pages to do so. Many baskets were packed daintily and forwarded to the needy ones, not only good food but cozy garments and last but not least, candies and toys for each child in the family. Three hundred letters answered; many to shut-ins, old folks and orphans. Surely the blessing of God will rest on these devoted women who have given of their time and thoughts and prayers that the Sunshine work might be a success and prove a blessing to every heart that came within our circle. Each worker has promised to write her own experience in the Sunshine this Christmas and I hope to give those in a very short time and I am sure that every one who has assisted to make this beautiful work possible will be grateful indeed that they were permitted to answer the call for the least of these His little ones.

Yours lovingly,
MARGARET

I would be glad to have the names of the children and in fact all grown ups too who have helped even in the tiniest way in the work, for as the tiny seed often grows into a beautiful oak, so sometimes the smallest act is the means of bringing the greatest Sunshine results.

MARGARET.

HER MISSION

She was only a little woman, 'tis true,
And hers was a common story;
She never had dreamed of a thing to do
That would lead to fame and glory.

She could not paint, and she could not sing,
And she could not write a sonnet;
She had not a face that could lend a grace
To a stylish love of a bonnet.

She had not wealth and she knew not ease;
She never had travelled for pleasure;
She knew not the art to charm and please
In the realm of social leisure.

And yet she deemed that her life was blest
In its humble sphere of duty,
Though only those who know her best
Guessed half of its hidden beauty.

For hers was a genius for little things,
The realm of home to brighten;
And she scorned not the humblest work that brings
Some force to cheer and lighten.

For comfort and order were hers to command,
And the joys of life seemed longer,
While childhood clung to her loving hand,
And manhood through her grew stronger.

And some who loved her were half afraid
That her sphere was far too small;
But, oh, the happy home she made,
Was a great thing, after all.

And when her beautiful spirit shall flee
From its realm of loving and giving,
Her stainless monument shall be
The lives that were blessed by her living.
—Woman's Life.

TOY MISSION AND EMERGENCY FUND

Amount previously acknowledged	.....\$93.75
Mrs. J. L. F. Nesbitt P. O.	1.52
K. A. Clanwilliam	.90
Myrtle and Charlotte Staple, Killarney	.25
Sympathizer	1.00
Mrs. H. B. Doney, Sask.	2.00
E. J. Kenton, Man.	1.00
A. L. Hayfield Station	1.00
Miss J. B., Shoal Lake	1.00

Ladies' Aid, Rosisle Presbyterian Church (Emergency Fund)	5.00
Two Friends, Durban	5.00
Mrs. A. J. Minto, (Emergency Fund)	2.50
Marie Underwood Longworth, Sask.	.25
Grace May McNeill	2.00
Mrs. W. B. S., Mayfield, Man.	.50

A FINE BOX

Dear Margaret:—We are sending a box of clothing for the poor children of the Sunshine Guild, as we are readers of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. Olive Richardson and Lillie Russell started a club in which we paid twenty-five cents to join and 10 cents per month afterwards, and with the money we bought goods and made underwear, and so with some of our old clothing we have a parcel to send to you. Am sending a coupon with which I hope to receive membership card, and wish to know price of button as I would like one.

HELEN SPACKMAN.

Ninette, Man.

SENT A BOX

Dear Margaret:—I have been reading your page of Sunshine in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE for some time and think you're a grand work. You can't help but have great success, as God is always ready to help a willing heart and ready hand. I'm going to send this box for the Toy Mission Society, and I hope its contents will help to make some poor children happy. I dearly love children though have none. I never had but one child, a little girl which I lost nearly two years' ago. I would love to adopt some nice child, as we have a very nice home to give them and can well afford to give it a good education. We live on a farm though just a mile from town and one mile from the school house. Now, Margaret, as you have been the means of helping some ladies to get little ones to adopt, would like to ask you if you wouldn't kindly help me out? Now whenever you happen to know of some orphan, a nice, bright child, please remember me. I wouldn't mind taking two, a girl and boy. As I know you must be very busy at present, though when you get time kindly answer my letter private and let me know what you can do for me in regards to adopting children. Hoping the box will reach you all right, and kindly let me know in a few words in THE GUIDE if you received it. Wishing you a great success for the New Year.

MRS. G. C.

Winnifred, Alta.

TO CHEER SHUT INS

Dear Margaret:—We are sending a box today by freight. Hope it will reach you in good time for Christmas. We would like some poor little shut-ins to have the doll and magic lantern, also scrap books. Perhaps we will be able to help more in future. Dear Margaret, we will close by wishing you and all those you will be able to help a Merry Christmas and a bright New Year.

Yours truly,

TILLEY ARNOLD.

Dauphin, Man.

SENT GARMENTS

Dear Margaret:—I have been a silent reader of your page and think you are doing a very good work. I am sending you a few garments for children, also several dolls, Sunday School papers and neckties for little boys which I hope will be of help to you. May God bless you and help you in your good work.

MRS. R. S.

Coulter, Man.

A NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret:—I am only a little boy six years old today. Would you let me be a little Sunshine boy? I and my two brothers are sending a card with pictures on, for you to give to some little babies. I brought the pictures from New Zealand for a scrapbook for myself, but I would like the dear babies to have them. My mother wrote this for me. With love to you and all the little children, from

GEOFF KEER.

Cheadle, South Alberta.

ANOTHER ONE

Dear Margaret:—I would like to become a member of your Sunshine club. Hoping to receive a membership card. I would like to correspond with any member of my own age (14 years).

EMELIA EGGEN.

Oxville, Alta.

WILL SEND HANDKERCHIEFS

Dear Margaret:—I sent a letter to you not very long ago and this time I am sending you ten cents. I hope it will do somebody good and help to make their life happy. I expect to be sending some handkerchiefs any time near Christmas. There must be quite a few members in the Guild now.

WILLIAM S. SCARTH.

Binscarth, Man.

BOX WAS RECEIVED

We are sending a few things for your Guild which we hope will keep some poor children warm. We intended sending them with Mrs. Johnstone's box from Burnside, but were unable to get them down there. Hoping you receive them all right.

MRS. W. J. A.

Boissevain, Man.

TEMPLERS HELPING

Dear Margaret:—The Pretoria, Manitoba Council of R. T. of T. wish to donate \$5 to help with Christmas tree for the widows and orphans.

PAPERS AND CARDS

Dear Margaret:—My brother and I received our membership cards and were very pleased with them. I am sending papers and cards to the little children at the home and I hope they will be pleased with them. I would like any girl of my age, (12) to write to me. I like reading the letters in the paper.

ANNIE MAY COOPER.

Birnie, Man.

LITTLE HELPERS

Dear Margaret:—Brother, sister and I are sending five cents each to help get something for the Toy Mission which I read about in the Sunshine page. We walk to school every day, which is over

two miles. I am in the third grade. Wishing the children a happy Christmas.

MYRTLE A. OULTON.

Waldeck, Sask.

A WELL WISHER

Dear Margaret:—I have been a reader of your page in THE GUIDE for some time and enjoy it very much. I think you are doing a splendid work. I am enclosing \$2.00 which I hope may help a little in bringing Sunshine into someone's life. Do with it as you think best and may God bless you in your work.

MRS. N. W.

Wellwood, Man.

FROM SCHOOL CHILDREN

Dear Margaret:—After telling my pupils about you they wished to send some money from our school pocketbook to be used for the Toy Mission. We hope your good work may continue and prove a great blessing to thousands of children. My pupils join me in wishing you all a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

E. HYNDMAN, Teacher.

Oak River, Man.

SENT IN CARD

Dear Margaret:—I am sending you the card that you sent for subscriptions for the Toy Mission. I thought that money would be best. You could buy things so much cheaper down there than here. I hope that all the little children may have the happiest Christmas they ever had.

FRANCIS GOLDSMITH.

Durban, Man.

QUILT AND SCRAP BOOK

Dear Margaret:—We saw in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE what good work you were doing for the little orphans, and would like to help you. We are six school girls who are sending a quilt which we made in our spare time in school. Our teacher helped us a little. The boys are sending some scrap books which they made. Hoping these gifts will bring Sunshine to some one, and wishing all a very Merry Christmas. We are:

EVELYN HUSTON, 8 years old.
BELLIE JOHNSTON, 9 years old.
ANNIE JOHNSTON, 9 years old.
EDITH MATTHEWS, 11 years old.
NELLIE HUSTON, 12 years old.
MABLE JACKSON, 12 years old.

Mowbray, Man.

A SCHOOL BOX

Dear Margaret:—Here is a box of things, chiefly to interest and amuse the little folks. The members and friends of the Palestine school district send them with all good wishes for the success of your good work, and for the Christmas and New Year season too. We hope they will cheer and brighten some little ones.

Sincerely yours,

C. MARION BAIRD.

(Teacher Palestine school).
P.S.—This is the school which Mary E. Clark attends. I think you have had a letter from her before. As this is the first box we have got ready it may not be very satisfactory. But if you will let us know some of the things most needed, we will know better again.

C. M. B.

Oxbow, Sask.

A FINE BOX

Dear Margaret:—I received a button and a membership card and was very pleased to get them. I was a little surprised, as when I wrote you I did not think of it, as joining your Guild but merely as trying to help a little with what I believe to be your kind and sympathetic work. I have collected a few small garments and am sending them along with some home-made candy, and a few Sunday school papers, which I hope will help a little in your good work. Now this is just a young settlement up here, and I thought it would be no harm to mention this work to some of my lady friends. So some of them have put in some things which you will see by their names which I will pin on each article. We send this small box for a start in our community, hoping we will be able to help more next time. Wishing you and all the Sunshiners and also those poor little children a Merry Christmas. I will close with a prayer to God that he may help you along with your good work.

MRS. FRANK KNIGHT,

Creelman, Sask.

Many thanks for your loving wishes and kindly help. It is just the young settlements I love to start out with for as we grow together, the better and greater the sunshine work will become. Write often and tell me any way in which I can help you to scatter the Sunshine.

MARGARET.

FROM SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS

Dear Margaret:—Enclosed find \$1.52, the contents of a little mite box which the primary class of Bertha S. S. have been saving the last two months, to help feed and clothe some hungry child at Christmas. I also inclose thirty cents to pay for six S.G. buttons, one for each of the class. We are all interested in your work and hope that in making others happy you may yourself be abundantly blessed.

MRS. J. L. FISHER.

Nesbitt, P.O., Man.

WELL DONE

Dear Margaret:—I send you ninety cents which I collected on the card. I could not get any more or I should have. I will send a parcel of clothes soon and hope it will be useful. I wish you a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

KATHERINE AVERILL.

Clanwilliam, Man.

CHILDREN ARE HELPING

Dear Margaret:—Enclosed is the small sum of twenty-five cents which we are sending to the toy mission and if too late for that please use as you think best.

MYRTLE & CHARLOTTE STAPLES.

Killarney, Man.

A NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret:—I have been very interested in the Sunshine club for some time. Mother

said I could send a few things that the baby had outgrown. I sent them on last week and hope you received them safely. I enclose five cents for a button. When I get the button I will know that the clothing arrived safely.

MAY OSBORNE.

Strathewen.

ALWAYS WELCOME

Dear Margaret:—I have been a reader of Sunshine for some time and enjoy it very much. I am very pleased to see a letter signed in my own name but it belongs to another as I have a large family. I have three daughters and five sons and have my hands full in seeing to them. I hope the lady will find a nice little girl.

MRS. W. B. SMITH,

Winyard.

If my readers could only know the loving care given to every letter however small they will write oftener and always feel assured of a hearty welcome.

MARGARET.

SENT BOX

Dear Margaret:—I suppose you have received the letter Helen Spackman sent. We are sending the box on the freight to-night, Wednesday, the 21st. Hope you receive it; answer through THE GUIDE.

LILLIAN RUSSELL,

Ninette, Man.

Member of Sunshine Club.
Yes I received the letter safely and it will have been answered ere you read this.

MARGARET.

TO HELP THE CHILDREN

Dear Margaret:—I have been a silent reader of your club, and I think it is a good work. I am sending one dollar and hope it will bring sunshine to some one who has no mother to look after them. My mother died seven years ago, so I know what it is to be without her; but I have a good home. There are a great many little children who have no home to go to. Hoping that they will have a happy Christmas and a bright New Year. Wishing every success to your Sunshine Club.

EWEN JONES.

Kenton, Man.

READY HELPERS

Dear Margaret:—We would like to join in making this Xmas a joyous one. I had my S. S. class down one day and between us we are sending a box of a few things. Also enclosed in this letter you will find a post office order for \$1.75 for the toy mission. Wishing the Guild and members a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

MISS J. BADGER,

Shoal Lake.

FROM AID SOCIETY

Dear Margaret:—Please accept five dollars from the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church of Rosisle, to be used where Sunshine thinks it is needed most. We wish you success in your good work.

MRS. H. EDWARDS.

Rosisle.

A NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret:—I am a little girl age 8. I live on the prairies. I would like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send me membership card.

MARGUERITE ARMATAGE.

Plunkett, Sask.

FOR NEEDY ONES

Dear Margaret:—Enclosed please find two and a half dollars (\$2.50) to help make this a more joyous Christmas for some of God's needy ones. Please use it where you think it will do the most good.

MRS. A. JACKSON,

Minto, Man.

CHILDREN HELPING

Dear Margaret:—Enclosed please find our small contribution to your Sunshine Guild, you will please use it to help make some poor child happy on Christmas day. Wishing you a Merry Christmas.

EDWARD RIGNEY, 6 years,	.25
RITA RIGNEY, 4 years	.10
ANNIE RIGNEY, 2 years	.10
	.45

Wolsley, Sask.

Smile at and with the world, and your friends will help you.

Don't think you are the most miserable person on earth. Look around and see what reason you have for really being deeply thankful for present blessings.

Lend a helping hand to others whose case is far worse than your own. That's the way to realize your blessings.

Try to look on the bright side of life. It's no use looking on the blue side. Search for light and you'll find it.

Remember all your resolutions not to be down-hearted. Don't break them the first time things go awry. You'll be sorry afterwards if you do.

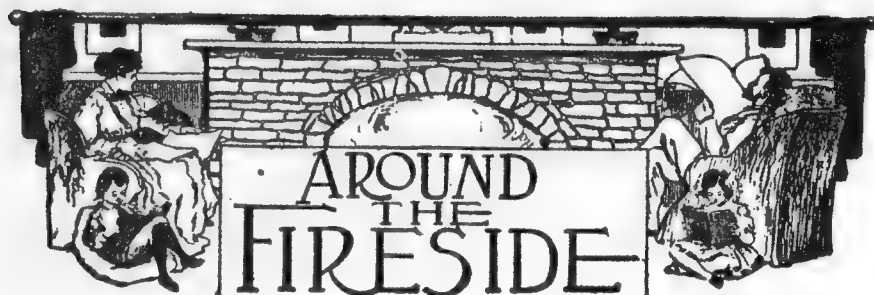
Please Note:—All parcels and letters to be addressed to "Margaret" Grain Growers' Guide, 275 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg. Checks, money, etc., to Mr. W. H. Quinn, assistant treasurer.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

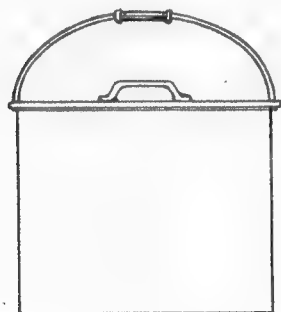
Name	.....
Age	.....
Address	.....



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

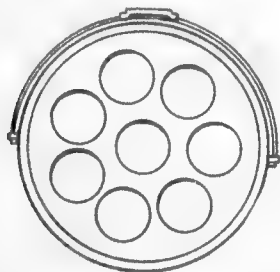
Pasteurizing Device

Here is shown a very simple utensil to aid the process of what is commonly known as sterilized or pasteurized milk, a preparation now so universally recommended by physicians and nurses all over the land, for general use, not only of children and infants but adults as well. The old idea that because you had your own cow and did the milking yourself, the milk must necessarily be pure is now happily exploded. Casual observation and special investigation unite in accusing your neighbor of not carefully washing his hands before performing the milking rite. Neither does he properly cleanse his milking vessels, nor is his cow properly lodged. All of which disadvantages render this milk very unwholesome and even dangerous to be used as food for either old or young unless purified or



made safe by some subsequent mechanical process; and even though all possible care is taken in the handling of the milk, still it may be dangerous from the unhealthy germ cause.

To be absolutely safe in the matter some careful genius has invented a plain, cheap, simple, easily obtainable utensil, the proper use of which removes all uncertainty in the case, and gives assurance alike to feeder and fed. The device illustrated here may be made by any tinsmith and the dimensions may be made to exactly suit the purpose for which it is intended. If a mother wishes to pasteurize milk for an infant an excellent plan and the one adopted by the diet kitchen in connection with the Free Dispensary in Winnipeg is to buy at any drug store, a dozen round ten-ounce bottles (they are stocked on purpose).



If the infant takes 4, 6, 8, 10 ounces at a feed, put just that amount in each bottle, stop the bottles with absorbent cotton and set them in the pasteurizer in the rings made to receive them, fill up to the necks of bottles with cold water, place a weight upon the top to keep them from upsetting, put on the pasteurizer cover which has a hole punched in its centre into which a cork is forced, and an aperture made in the cork large enough to admit a dairy thermometer. Place on the fire and heat quickly until the thermometer shows 160 degrees. Strange to say that the heat will rise to 170 if no more fire is used. Keep at this temperature for at least 20 minutes. Lift out the bottles. Cool as quickly as possible but do not freeze. Keep very cold. When wanted warm one bottle at a time. Put baby's mouth-piece on the bottle, and feed from that. It should be stated

that any dilution or other addition to the milk should be put in bottle with the milk before sterilizing. Any left over from the feed is thrown out.

The bottles themselves are boiled for ten minutes after being emptied as a means of cleaning them before using. So much for the babies.

If older children or adults are to feed upon the milk and if simpler management is desired it may be quite as effective. The ordinary quart or pint sealer may be boiled for ten minutes, filled with plain milk, jar cover screwed into position, set into any pot or other suitable vessel, having a tight cover with a thermometer indicator. A low stand of some sort beneath the jar to keep it from contact with the bottom, lest it break from over-heat, the pot filled with cold water and brought to a boil in exactly the same way as with the small bottles in the regular sterilizer, and cooled quickly and kept tightly covered and very cold until used.

Now for the sterilizer: Anybody can imagine a flat bottomed perpendicular sided circular zinc pan about 11 inches in diameter, 8 inches high and having a tight zinc cover, one that will push in like a steamer lid. Inside and soldered to the bottom at regular spaces apart are 10 one-inch high zinc rings, into which the bottles set to keep them from falling about—plenty of space being left all round each for the water. A bail is fitted in for convenience in handling.

PLEASE HELP HIM

Dear Isobel:—Being a constant reader of THE GUIDE and receiving much help therefrom, I venture to trespass upon the ladies' page, asking for help. Could or rather will any of the ladies inform me how to clean a blue serge suit, which has a few grease spots on it? Also can anyone tell me of anything to use in cakes instead of eggs. I read some time ago that baking soda and baking ammonia could be used, but forget the proportions. Thanking you in anticipation.

"BACH."

Rossburn, P.O., Man.

AN UNEXPECTED QUESTION

One morning about twenty years ago a lawyer on the way to his office stopped outside a barber's shop door to get a "shine". The little bootblack who plied his trade there was no stranger to him, although he knew him only by his street name. This morning the boy was unusually silent. The lawyer missed his bright remarks and began to rally him a little, when suddenly the boy looked up in his face and said:

"Mr. Bartlett, do you love God?"

The lawyer was an upright, self-respecting man, but neither a church attendant nor much given to religious thought, and he took the question at first as an attempt at a joke on the part of the boy; but he soon found that it was meant in all seriousness. No one had ever asked him the question before in quite the same way, and it staggered him.

"Why do you ask me that, Bat?" he said, after a rather awkward pause.

"What difference does it make to you?"

"Well, I'll tell you, sir. Me mother an' me's got to get out; for the place we live in'll be tore down pretty soon, an' a feller like me can't pay much rent. Mother does all she can, but you see there's three of us, an' me grandmother's lame. I dunno what to do. Yesterday I heard two men talkin', an' one of 'em said God would help anybody that loved Him if they'd tell Him they was in the hole. I thought about it most all night, an' this mornin' I made up my mind I'd lay for somebody that knew Him well enough to ask Him."

The lawyer was embarrassed. All he could say to the threadbare little boot-

black was that he had better ask some one else. He had better keep inquiring, he told him; for in a city of so many churches he would surely find the sort of person he wanted. He thrust a dollar into the boy's hand and hurried away.

But all that day he found his thoughts reverting to the bootblack and his strange question. "A fine position for an educated man in a Christian country!" he said to himself. "Struck dumb by an ignorant street arab! I could not answer his question. Why not?"

The lawyer was an honest man, and his self-examination ended in a resolution to find out the reason why. That evening he went, for the first time in many years, to prayer meeting, and frankly told the whole story, without sparing himself. From that day life had a new meaning for him, and a higher purpose.

A few days later, at a conference of ministers of different denominations in the same city, the lawyer's strange experience was mentioned by the pastor who gave him his first Christian welcome. Immediately another minister told of a young man in his congregation who had been awakened to a religious life by the same question put to him by the same little bootblack. The interest culminated when a third declared that he had a call from the bootblack himself, who had been brought to his study by a man who had appreciated his unexpected question and knew how to befriend him.

Such an incident could not be allowed to end there. The boy was helped to good lodgings, and to patronage which enabled him to provide better for his "family." At last he had found somebody who loved God; and in time he had learned to love Him himself, and "know Him well enough to ask Him." Opportunities for a decent education were opened to him, and he showed so much promise that his lawyer friend took him in, first as an office boy and finally as a student.

Many would recognize the bootblack to-day if his name were given, not only as a member of the bar in successful practice, but as a church member and a worker in Sabbath school. He loves boys; and the few who knew that he was once a bootblack understand his interest in little fellows who need a friend. Helping them is for him loving God in the most effectual way.—Youth's Companion.

TO THE OLD YEAR

(By Virna Sheard)

A toast to thee, O dear old year!
While the last moments fly,
A toast to thy fair memory
We'll hold the glasses high
And bid thee many a fond farewell—
As thou art passing by.

A toast to those who reaped success
In this sweet year of grace;
A toast to every one of them,
Come give the victors place—
Come ring them in with right good will
These winners of the race.

And one toast more to those who failed
Wherever they may be;
With faces white they fought the fight
But missed the victory.
Remember them—the ones who strove
On land and on the sea.

Fair dreams to thee—O grey old year;
Thy working time is done;
No more for thee the silver moon
Or golden noontide sun.
O sad old year—O glad old year—
We'll know no better one.

ANECDOTES ON JEROME K. JEROME

Story-book people are very well worth meeting. Jerome is an essentially good talker; his driving common sense makes everything fresh as well as amusing. "Speaking as a brother, I rejoice to see that woman is being afforded every opportunity to earn her own living," said he. "I can think of nothing less likely to fit her for being a wife and mother than the profession of husband-hunting. Speaking as a man, I object to being regarded as woman's last resource, as the one and only alternative to the work-house, and I trust the working woman in thinking of husbands will demand a better article than the husband-hunter has been able to do." Jerome lives in a rambling old house on the Thames. He is married to a delightful little woman—Spanish, I believe—and they have an adopted daughter as well as their own girl. They live in an easy, patriarchal

fashion. When one of the daughters married a young Irish squire it seemed quite natural that they should both make their home beneath the big and hospitable parental roof where so many forgather. Sometimes in the summer four or five of Jerome's literary brethren assemble for combined work and rest, and of a hot summer morning it is said you may see W. W. Jacobs working in the arbour, Pett Ridge writing in the punt, Barry Pain wandering round till he found a sunk ditch, and Jerome himself established in some shady spot, a benignant father of the flock. It goes without saying that he is an expert river man. The youngest girl at sixteen was much addicted to skating, and would lure Jerome to Prince's skating rink; and now and then they would come in to tea-parties. They reminded me somewhat of an American family in their perfect equality and comradeship.

LITTLE BY LITTLE

Anonymous

Little by little the time goes by—
Short, if you sing through it; long, if you sigh;
Little by little—an hour a day,
Gone with the years that have vanished away.
Little by little the race is run,
Trouble and waiting and toil are done!

Little by little the skies grow clear,
Little by little the sun comes near;
Little by little the days smile out,
Gladder and brighter on pain and doubt;
Little by little the seed we sow
Into a beautiful yield will grow.

Little by little the world grows strong,
Fighting the battle of Right and Wrong;
Little by little the Wrong gives way—
Little by little the Right has sway.
Little by little all longing souls
Struggle up nearer the shining goals.

Little by little the good in man
Blossoms to beauty, for human ken;
Little by little the angels see
Prophecies better of good to be;
Little by little the God of all
Lifts the world nearer the pleading call.
—Scrap Book.

TREATMENT FOR NOSE BLEEDING

Full-blooded people are more frequently subjected to nose bleeding than those of the opposite type and when the attacks do not appear at too frequent intervals, the hemorrhage should not be checked too suddenly, as this is Nature's means of relieving the overburdened blood vessels.

Men as a rule are more liable to this trouble than women.

Violent exertion, extreme heat, bending the body with the head downwards, habitual torpidity of the bowels, a blow upon the nose and a persistent picking of the nose, are the usual causes. It is also one of the forerunners of typhoid fever.

At times nose bleeding will start without any warning, while in other cases it is preceded by dizziness and heaviness in the head, flushed face, an itching in the nostrils, sometimes by chilliness over the whole body or merely cold feet.

Nose bleeding also occurs just previous and during a very heavy cold. The blood vessels upon the internal surface or lining membrane of the nose are very easily ruptured, so that a sudden rush of blood to the head in the flashes of heat which accompany a cold and severe blowing of the nose produces nose bleeding.

In the majority of cases cold water snuffed up the nostrils and applied freely to the nose, back of the neck and face will check it. By inserting very carefully the tips of the fingers on the side from which the blood is flowing, so as to compress the ruptured vessels for ten or fifteen minutes, will, in most cases, always give relief.

It is dangerous for anyone, save a physician, to attempt to plug the nose, for this is a very delicate bit of work and requires a practiced hand.

When the blood appears to come from both nostrils and one is unable to check it in a few minutes, it is best to send for a physician at once. Keep the cold compresses on the nose, face and neck as previously mentioned, but the feet must be kept warm.

The attention of children and very nervous women should be diverted as much as possible, for fear and excitement increase the flow of blood.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

VOICES FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

I believe in the principle of woman suffrage.—Hon. Robert M. La Follette.
I have repeatedly declared my belief in woman suffrage.—Hon. John A. Johnson, Governor of Minnesota.

Personally, I am in favor of woman suffrage. * * I do not believe that it would lead to any of the predicted evils.—Theodore Roosevelt.

City housekeeping has failed partly because women, the traditional housekeepers, have not been consulted as to its multifarious activities.—Jane Addams.

Does anyone believe that if the women had power to make themselves felt in the administration of affairs, we should have 80,000 children on half time in the schools of New York City?—Mrs. Florence Kelley.

As I have seen the operation of woman suffrage in New Zealand and other parts of the world, my belief in it has been strengthened.—Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, president United Society of Christian Endeavor.

If we could manifest a little animation about the antique injustice that we still do to woman, perhaps we should, in time, get tired of being ruled and robbed by pirates, thieves, bosses, boodlers, and other criminals. But so long as we keep out of the suffrage the element that would purify it, I don't know but we get about what we deserve.—Charles Edward Russell.

It is strange that the mother who is capable of caring for the welfare of a child in the home cannot do so in the State. I hope that this State will give women the ballot, and I hope that every state will do it.—Governor George E. Chamberlain of Oregon.

Questions of philanthropy are more and more forcing themselves to the front in legislation. Women have to journey to the legislature at every session to instruct members and committees at legislative hearings. Some day we shall think it absurd that women who are capable of instructing men how to vote should not be allowed to vote themselves.—Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, National Prison Commissioner.

SOME UGLY LITTLE IMPS

If you won't believe in fairies, and the elves are not your friends,
And you have no faith in brownies or in gnomes,
Let me give you just a glimpse
Of the ugly little IMPS
That invade to-day so many happy homes.

IMPoliteness is an IMP whom every child should try to shun,
And older people too, without a doubt.
IMPatience is another
Who will cause you lots of bother
'Less you send him quickly to the right-about.

IMPertinence and IMPudence are naughty little twins,
And, oh, it is astonishing to see
The mischief that they do;
And, my dear, if I were you,
Their comrade I would never be.

One little IMP will sit astride a pencil or a pen
Whenever there is a problem hard in view
And draw his mouth 'way down,
And whine out, with a frown:
"IMPossible, IMPossible to do!"

IMPudence and IMPenitence and IMPulse are three more
(Though the latter is not always under ban);
And there are more, no doubt,
Who are hovering about
To get us into mischief if they can.

Of little foxes you have heard, who spoil the lovely vines.
These ugly IMPS are dangerous, too, you see.
Let us raise a battle-shout!
We may put them all to rout.
Oh, what a glorious victory that would be.

—St. Nicholas.

HINDRANCES ARE WITHIN

If we could but see it, act upon it, the worries, the petty annoyances, the gains, the pleasures, the things that we count hindrances, the wrongs and disappointments—these are all helps, the hands that shape us, if we will, in God's own image.

Our Honest Belief

is that we have brought Blue Ribbon Tea as near perfection as modern methods and materials will permit.



Blue Ribbon Tea has distinct individuality that lifts it above the line of comparison with other brands. Buy a packet today and if you are not entirely satisfied with it your grocer will refund the money.

These are our opportunities for courage, trust, endurance; for hope, for love which makes us like God. There are no hindrances to holiness outside us, they are all within; and of Christ dwells within us, reigning there, then all things outside are helps and cannot be otherwise.—Mark Guy Pearse.

REPUTATION BUILDING

No man can permanently seem to be, in the eyes of the world, a different man from what he actually is when alone with himself and God. Most of us try to accomplish this, and many of us think that we succeed, while we are really about as successful as the ostrich with his head in the sand.

The housekeeper whose store-room is a den of confusion cannot establish a reputation for orderliness and neatness by tidying up the library and the parlor every little while.

The business man in whose desk drawers are masses of confusion never succeeds in becoming generally known as a model of business system, no matter how clean is the top of that desk which is in conspicuous sight.

Our reputation, in the long run,—and there is no other real reputation,—rests upon our constitutional habits. Our characters, not our affectations, determine the public opinion of us. If we would be thought well of by men, let us give our chief attention to that which men do not see.—Ex.

"Here's to the man who plans things—
Builds things—makes things—
Who prates not of wonders of old;
Nor gloats upon ancestral gold.
But takes off his coat and takes hold,
And does things."

AS OTHERS HEARD HIM

"There goes a young man whom I saved from going to the dogs through drink," remarked a court stenographer, according to an exchange. "He is a tip-top fellow, and has plenty of ability, but two or three years ago he began to let liquor get the better of him."

"I was sitting in an up-town restaurant one evening, when he came in with some fellows and took a seat without seeing me. He was just drunk enough to be talkative about his private affairs, and on the impulse of the moment, I pulled out my notebook and took a full report of every word he said. It was the usual maudlin talk of a boozy man, and included numerous candid details of the speaker's daily life."

"Next morning I copied the whole thing neatly on the typewriter and sent it to his office. In less than an hour, he came tearing to me with his eyes fairly hanging out of their sockets."

"Oh, Jack!" he gasped, "what is this, anyhow?"

"It is a stenographic report of your

monologue at —'s last evening," I replied, and gave him a brief explanation. "Did I really talk like that?" he asked faintly.

"I assure you it is an absolute verbatim report," said I.

"He turned pale and walked out, and from that day to this he has not taken a drink. His prospects at present are splendid. All he needed was to hear himself as others heard him."

UNSAID, UNSUNG, UNDONE

A word unsaid seems a little thing
But alas! I may never know
If the coming days to a soul may bring
The truth that I fail to show.

A song unsung seems a little thing,
But the heart that I left to-day,
May pine for the songs that I did not sing
As it goes on its cheerless way.

A deed undone seems a little thing
But the burden I might have shared
Has left the heart with a bitter sting
With the thought that "nobody cared."

So the little things that we leave undone
Are the things that men hold dear;
Life's battles are reckoned lost or won
By a smile, or a falling tear.

'Tis the little things that the burdened heart

In the time of trial heeds;
Then let us lighten life's ache and smart
With the sunshine of little deeds.

—Young People's Paper.

HOUSEHOLD

When using a lemon in the kitchen for flavoring purposes it is an excellent plan to heat it before cutting it in half. The juice will run far more easily. It may be heated by dropping in hot water.

A little kerosene on a soft, wet cloth removes all dirt and grease from painted kitchen wood-work and from the stove.

When cutting bias folds of thin material take an exact square of goods, begin at one corner and roll up goods into a roll, pin to keep from unrolling, and then begin at one end of roll and cut.

When blacking will not stick to a stove

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burned red, if a little vinegar or fat fried from salt pork is added to the water used to dissolve the blacking, it will adhere.

To clean oil paintings: First examine the picture to see that there are no cracks, or bits of paint likely to peel off; then take an old soft cloth and some white of egg and wash the surface a square inch at a time, with a circular motion, not pressing too heavily. They may also be cleaned, by first dusting with soft silk and then rubbing with the fingers dipped in linseed oil.

To clean gilt frames, mix 1 gill of water, 1 oz. common salt, 1 oz. alum and 2 oz. purified nitre. Sponging with this mixture will brighten them if ever so dirty.

To remove oil stains from the wall mix pipeclay to the consistency of cream, lay it on the spot, leave it till next day and remove it with penknife or brush. If any remains repeat the process.

To remove grease spots, lay blotting-paper over them and press with a hot flat-iron.



8521.—A Dainty Morning Jacket.
In this dainty model for a dressing sacque the front, back and sleeve are cut in one piece. An unusually trim, neat appearance is given at the waist line by the fulness being gathered into a smoothly fitted peplum, finished by a belt of ribbon-run beading. The style is adaptable to such materials as lawn, batiste, dotted swiss and cotton crepe. The pattern is cut in three sizes: small, medium, large. The medium size requires 2½ yards of 24-inch material.

THE FRIVOLOUS RACE

She's not a bit athletic,
She can not swim or row,
While bunks, tees and things like these
At golf she doesn't know.
Of tennis-courts she has no thoughts,
It tires her to bowl;
She never tried a horse to ride,
Nor in a punt to pole.

She'd rather take a trolley
Than walk a block or two;
To talk and tat, and things like that,
Are quite the most she'll do.
And yet she won a Marathon,
Yes, really, for, you see,
She ran twenty miles—of ribbon
In her dainty lingerie!

Katharine Perry.

A KNOWING SEXTON

Economy is the watchword at Rushville. The sexton of the city cemetery raised enough oats in the graveyard this year to keep the fire team in feed for the entire winter.—Canton, Ill., Register.

A DOG'S FRIENDSHIP

Where will you find a man always grateful, always affectionate, never selfish, pushing the abnegation of self to the utmost limits of possibility, forgetful of injuries and mindful only of benefits received? Seek him not; it would be a useless task.

But take the first dog you meet, and from the moment he adopts you for his master, you will find in him all these qualities. He will love you without calculation. His greatest happiness will be to be near you; and should you be reduced to beg your bread, not only will he aid you, but he will not abandon you to follow a king to his palace.

Your friend may quit you in misfortune, but your dog will remain; he will die at your feet, or if you depart before him on the great voyage he will accompany you to your last abode.—Sel.

THE PERFECT MAN

There is a man who never drinks,
Nor smokes, nor chews, nor swears;
Who never gambles—never flirts,
And shuns all sinful snares.
There is a man who never does
Anything that is not right.—
His wife can tell just where he is
At morning, noon, or night, but—
HE'S DEAD.

PLENTY OF TIME

No time? Why, surely, thou has day and night,
And thou wilt never have a moment more;
"Now" is the only time for doing right,
And "now" will soon be o'er.

With calm, brave purpose every day re-
new,
And let each moment planned and
precious be,
And thou shalt find thou hast just time
to do
What God requires of thee.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

The talents, ours to-day, may be
demanded by the Owner to-morrow.
Fidelity, not success, regulates
the final reward.—Macduff.

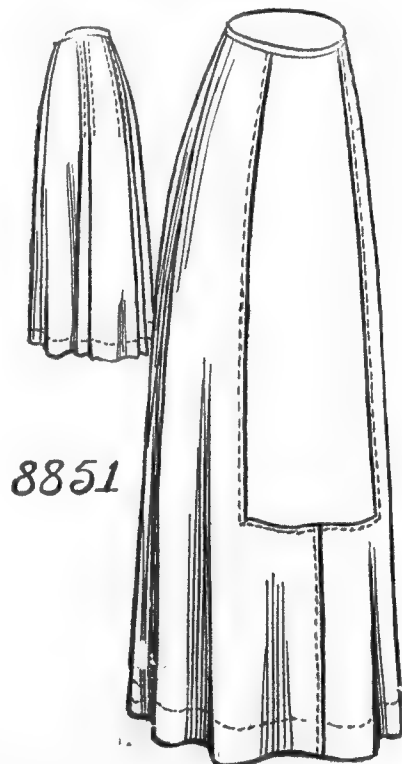
Our thoughts may be prayers. There
are moments when, whatever the attitude
of the body may be, the soul is on its
knees.—Victor Hugo.

"Half the troubles of life are imaginary."

"Look your difficulties in the face, and
they will begin to run."

"What will the fault-finding Christian
do in heaven?"

"The poorest possible use for a man's



8851.—A New and Stylish Skirt Model.

Ladies' Six Gore Skirt.
A unique feature of this model is the extension on the side gores. The skirt is cut on close-fitting lines, and has the panel effect in the back. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches waist measure. It requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material for the 24-inch size.

brains is to think for ever about himself."

The greatest events of an age are its
best thoughts. It is the nature of thought
to find its way into action.

Pure living, true thinking, right acting
and accurate stating, are good founda-
tions for a noble character.—East and
West.

A large part of the work of philanthropy
and of the churches, as well as of the state,
is an attempt to undo the work of the
saloon.

"Those who prefer the service of sin
must be satisfied with the wages of sin."

"The man God uses does not spend
much time in looking for an easy place."

"Give a lie a day's start, and truth will
have to chase it round the world."

The greatest of all faults is to be con-
scious of none.—Carlyle.

"When a man reaps the whirlwind, he
is always astonished at the crop."

"Habits make ruts either for God's
chariots or for the devil's wagons."



8855.—A Simple and Comfortable Frock.

Girl's One Piece Dress with Yoke Tuck.
This design shows a most unique and fashionable
closing on the shoulder and sleeve. The dress is
worn with a tucker that may be of lawn or other
contrasting material, while the frock will develop
nicely in henrietta, cashmere, popline, voile,
or if wash fabrics are preferred, in gingham, cham-
brey, galatea or linen. The pattern is cut in 5
sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 years. It requires 2¼ yards
of 44-inch material for the dress and 5-8 yard of
36-inch material for the tucker for the 6 year size.

WHICH IS IT

"Father."
"Well, what is it?"
"It says here, 'A man is known by the
company he keeps.' Is that so father?"
"Yes, yes, yes."
"Well father, if a good man keeps
company with a bad man, is the good man
bad because he keeps company with the
bad man, and is the bad man good because
he keeps company with the good man?"
—Punch.

MODERN MARY

Mary had a little skirt
Tied tightly in a bow
And everywhere that Mary went
She simply couldn't go.
—Harpers Bazaar.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary
is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg,
and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns,
waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses
or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns
as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous
or afraid to use The Guide Patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and
plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy;
also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

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nipeg. Newly renovated and furnished.
Attractive dining room, excellent service.
New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th.
Containing 30 additional single bedrooms,
two large poolrooms, shine stand and
barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars
at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all
trains. James Fowle, Prop.

Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

Butter, Eggs, Fowl WANTED

We are prepared to pay the high-
est prices for first class Poultry and
fresh Butter and Eggs.

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Successors to J. N. Campbell

608 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Summary of The Week's News of The World

Our Ottawa Letter

(By THE GUIDE special correspondent)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, Dec. 30.

All is quiet around the halls of legislature just now, and the parliament buildings are deserted save for a few officials and half a dozen newspaper men who are waiting for something to turn up. Most of the ministers are in Ottawa, however, taking advantage of the holidays to do some work. Each day they gather in the privy council room in the east block and there the policy of the government on the various questions to come before parliament after the recess is being decided. What takes place in the privy council is of course strictly private, but even ministers tell their wives secrets and some of them have bosom friends in whom they confide. Naturally there is a leakage, and what leaks out soon finds its way to the press room.

One of the subjects that has already

been under discussion it is learned, is that of the reciprocity negotiations between the representatives of the Canadian and United States governments, and it is reported that when the negotiations are resumed in January, Sir Richard Cartwright will accompany Mr. Fielding to Washington, leaving Mr. Paterson as Sir Wilfrid Laurier's right hand man in the House of Commons. Sir Richard has one very distinct advantage to recommend him as an advocate of lower tariffs, in the fact that, unlike Mr. Paterson, he does not own a biscuit factory. The Hudson's Bay railway, terminal elevators, co-operative legislation, and many other subjects will be discussed and the government's policy decided upon before the members return to their duties on January 11, and after the re-opening of the House some definite announcements may be expected.

decrease in value is \$40,405,700, which is \$14,599,100 more than the decrease for all field crops, and a lower production of 18,591,000 bushels wheat, 58,686,000 bushels oats and 9,981,000 bushels barley through drouth and heat in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, from an area sown greater by 1,857,300 acres, accounts for the whole loss.

The crops of rye, peas, buckwheat, mixed grains and flax had this year an area of 1,793,385 acres, and a value of \$28,768,000, compared with 1,487,611 acres and a value of \$26,707,000 last year. Hoed and cultivated crops, comprising beans, corn for husking, potatoes, turnips and other roots and sugar beets have fallen off in both area and value, the area this year being 1,137,417 acres, with a value of \$68,006,200, compared with 1,180,095 acres and \$69,737,500 last year.

Fodder crops, which include fodder corn with hay and clover, show for this year an area of 8,787,360 acres and a value of \$161,673,000, compared with 8,479,950 acres and \$147,403,200 last year.

fairly well attended about fifty persons, mostly farmers of good standing in the locality, being present. On the proposal of Jas. Robinson (Walpole) A. Salmon, of Riga, was unanimously voted to the chair. He was supported by A. G. Hawkes, of Broadview (a member of the executive of the association), and Mr. J. Robinson (one of the directors). The various representatives of the associations around Wawota were invited to give briefly a report on the work they were doing. Many of these were very encouraging—Maryfield being the most disappointing as it had practically no association. However they were doing their best to get it restarted at an early date.

THE FARMER TO GET HIS PIECE

Massey-Harris, the largest Canadian farm implement company in Canada, with an expanding trade in the British dependencies and South America, has bought out the Johnston Harvester Company, of Batavia, New York, and will invade the United States market. This big transaction is the shadow cast by a larger coming event—namely, a change in the Canadian tariff, practically amounting to free trade in agricultural implements with the United States. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his tour of the West last summer, this was one of the subjects he had dinged into him wherever he went. A little more than a week ago a deputation of six hundred Western farmers was at Ottawa asking for this very thing. Owing to some rather doubtful rules in the customs appraising department, the duty on farm implements from the United States has often been twenty-five per cent. than in the nominal seventeen and a half. But Quebec is weakening and the West needs pleasing, so the farmer is going to come in for some of his long-deferred rights. Speaking through its president and manager, Senator Melvin Jones, the Massey-Harris Company says it is not going into any pool or merger with any American farm implement company, located either here or in the United States. If there is no combination afoot to offset the proposed change in the Canadian tariff, the move of the Massey-Harris Company simply means that, since it will no longer be allowed to take the purple off a protected market of eight million people, it will reach for a share of that other market of ninety millions. Senator Melvin Jones is a close personal friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and would know as soon as anybody when to throw out weather anchors.—Colliers Weekly.

KNIGHT THE MAYORS?

Toronto, Dec. 30.—The report emanating from Ottawa that the mayors of all the different cities throughout Canada would have the honor of knighthood conferred on them at the coming coronation, is taken here with more than the proverbial grain of salt. Similar reports were sent out before the coronation of the late King Edward, but as is well known no such action followed.

COL. SAM HUGHES' IMPRESSIONS

The farmers' delegation to Ottawa this month was "a frost" according to Col. Sam Hughes, who struck the West Monday. He was seen at the Royal Alexandra hotel by a Winnipeg reporter shortly after the morning train pulled in and voluntarily opened up on the crusade to the capital.

"The farmers," said Col. Hughes, "made a good impression until they started to talk on the floor of the House. Then they wearied people. They spoke too long, and they trotted out the same old line of talk that the old patrons and other bygone farmers' organizations sprung on us in years past. Full three-quarters of the farmers' delegation was disappointed with the showing that their speakers made before parliament. They were long winded speakers, and they expressed the views of themselves as leaders of the farmers' movement. The rest of the delegation had not been consulted with regard to a good many of these views."

"Now mind, I have no desire to insult the farmers, they presented a fine front; as individuals they created a certain impression by their numbers, and some of their contentions were all right. For instance I am in favor of some stricter method of controlling the terminal elevators, although not necessarily government ownership. I am in favor of a government controlled line to the Hudson's Bay instead of a government owned line."

"To my mind the farmers are better off both in the East and in the West than any other class in Canada, and they have no right to raise the hue and cry that they are oppressed and downtrodden by other interests. We have heard that story for years, and it is as old as the hills. To my mind it is the farmer's wife to whom some relief should be brought. From my observations she has a harder time than her husband, and that is why I am in favor of establishing telephone lines and electric light and power to lighten her labors."

When the talk got round to reciprocity Col. Hughes said: "It is in the city of Boston that the greatest agitation is raised on the other side for reciprocity, and that is because the great railway companies with headquarters in New York have direct side-tracked Boston. She has no direct railway connection with the West. The people of Boston wish to secure trade from Canada, and they would be willing if they could to build a road into this country." Col. Hughes will go to the head of the Elk River in British Columbia in connection with some timber claims he has there.

C. N. R. FIGURES

Some interesting figures of the remarkable growth of the Canadian Northern in the past fourteen years were recently given out by D. B. Hanna, third vice-president and general manager. In 1896, the company operated only 100 miles of track. To-day the length of track under operation and in course of construction is 7,135 miles. This estimate does not include the British Columbia section of some 500 miles, or the gap of 600 miles still to be constructed between Sudbury and Port Arthur. But it does include all of the lines in Ontario, Quebec and Nova

C. N. R. AFTER HUDSON'S BAY ROAD (Special wire to The Guide)

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—Sir William Mackenzie, spent the greater part of the day in conference with Minister of Railroads Graham, discussing Canadian Northern proposals regarding Hudson's Bay Railway. It is said that the C. N. R. have submitted formal propositions to the government, in which they offer to build and operate the road. This proposition will be finally considered by the cabinet during the next few days. Sir D. D. Mann is also in Ottawa.

Scotia. It is hoped that by the end of 1914 all the gaps will be filled in and that the system will then be a full fledged transcontinental with 10,000 miles of line in operation.

The pay roll has gone from \$650 a month in 1897, to over \$1,000,000 a month in 1910, and a gross revenue of \$60,000 in 1897, to over \$18,000,000 this year. In 1896 the staff included 13 men and a boy. To-day the employees of the railway and its allied industries number 43,400. At present time there are 535 cities, towns and villages in embryo on the Canadian Northern railway. Sixty of these towns have a population of over 500, and 85 places have been given transportation facilities within the past four months. The progress of the West may be further judged from the fact that in Alberta alone 20,000 acres of land are settled upon daily, and that every school day sees a new school house opened.

DOMINION CROP REPORT

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—A bulletin of the census office issued to-day gives the total area of field crops grown in Canada this year as 32,711,062 acres, and the value of crops as \$507,185,500, compared with 30,065,556 acres and a value of \$532,992,100 last year. Wheat, oats and barley had last year a total area of 18,917,900 acres, with a value of \$289,144,000, and this year, with an area 20,992,900 acres, the value is only \$248,738,300. The

production of fall wheat is 16,610,000 bushels; of spring wheat, 133,379,600; of oats, 323,449,000; of barley, 45,147,600; of rye, 1,543,500; of peas, 6,538,100; of buckwheat, 7,243,900; of mixed grain, 19,433,600; of flax, 38,032,000; of beans, 1,177,800; of corn for husking, 18,726,000; of potatoes, 74,048,000 and of turnips and other roots, 95,207,000 bushels.

The yield of hay is 15,497,000 tons; of fodder corn, 2,551,000, and of sugar beets, 157,000 tons.

Western Wheat Yield

The yield of wheat, oats and barley this year in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is 277,021,000 bushels, compared with 364,279,000 bushels last year.

Compared with last year, the value of the field crops in Prince Edward Island is \$9,988,100 to \$9,213,900; in Nova Scotia, \$21,202,000 to \$22,319,300; in New Brunswick, \$18,959,000 to \$18,150,900; in Quebec, \$97,107,000; in Ontario \$204,002,000 to \$200,398,000; in Manitoba, \$55,206,000 to \$74,420,500; in Saskatchewan, \$84,138,400 to \$97,677,500, and in Alberta, \$16,582,000 to \$20,741,000.

CONFERENCE AT WAWOTA

Under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association two public meetings were held in the Odd-fellows' hall, Wawota, on Friday and Saturday last. The meeting on Friday evening, despite the bad trails, was

The Keeley Treatment

For the Cure of Alcohol and Drug Inebriety

In England this cure has been under the constant observation of an Honorary Committee of Peers and prominent Gentlemen for the last sixteen years. During that time the late Canon Fleming has been chairman of the Committee. Among the other members of the Committee are The Right Honorable Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, The Hon. H. W. Forster, M.P., The Rev. R. J. Campbell, M.A., W. Hind-Smith, Esq., and others. In their last Report they have unanimously affirmed that their confidence in the Keeley Treatment is complete.

So great has been the success of the Keeley Treatment that the hundred-and-one imitations and substitutes which have sprung up in its path are but a natural consequence.

However, the Keeley Treatment is not an experiment, as are the imitations and substitutes, but a tried and true success which in the last thirty years has won its way by its cures.

More than Half a Million

have taken the treatment, and twenty per cent. of our patients come through the recommendation of their family physicians. Does not this fact alone speak volumes?

It is a well-recognized fact that Inebriety is a stubborn disease and cannot be cured with a few self-administered home remedies, but, to effect a cure, must be more carefully treated than almost any other disease.

The Keeley Treatment is always administered by physicians who have made a special study of Inebriety. After carefully inquiring into the history of each patient, and making a thorough physical examination, they treat each case according to the condition of the patient. No matter how long-standing the addiction, or how much has been taken, the result is invariably the same—a cure.

No constitution is too delicate for the Keeley Treatment.

From the beginning to the end of our treatment there is neither sickness nor nausea. Improvement in the general health begins the first day and continues without interruption during the whole period of treatment.

"It Really Cures"

"It does what it professes to do." Such is the emphatic testimony of Mr. Eardley-Wilmot, the well-known secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society, who for some years has had the Keeley method under close observation in England.

The treatment takes four weeks for alcohol, and is carried out in Western Canada only at

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
676 Jessie Avenue (Cor. Hugo St.)
Fort Rouge, WINNIPEG
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Don't Be a Haphazard Farmer

If we have a succession of dry summers, what are you going to do?

It's all right to pray for rain, but Providence helps those who help themselves, and you will be a lot safer if you practise scientific methods of farming.

We teach "dry farming" methods in our course of instruction. Two lessons are devoted exclusively to that topic. Our course of 24 lessons written by leading authorities will equip you with a knowledge of scientific farming methods worth hundreds of dollars in actual profits every year.

We teach by correspondence only.

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of Scientific Farming of
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Man.

EVER FACE A STORM?



I Think It Worth Ten Times
What It Cost.

Bellevue, Alta, June 23, 1910

Martinus Dysthe, Winnipeg
Dear Sir:—Have worn the Dysthe Face Protector in some of the coldest blizzards and some of the hardest frosts during last winter, and I always found it very satisfactory. There is one thing I will say: that I would never be without one if I could get it at all. I think it is worth ten times what it cost and I recommend everyone who has to be out in the cold to get one of the Dysthe Face Protectors. I remain, yours very truly,
JOSEPH McGEOUGH.

Write for Free Catalogue showing your own doctor's opinion. Face Protector is mailed to your Post Office for \$1.00. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

Martinus Dysthe, Winnipeg
CANADA

There are many rumors of impending war between Japan and China. One report says that Russia will be mixed up in the trouble.

DRY FARMING CONGRESS

Dickinson, N. D., Dec. 28.—The first North Dakota auxiliary dry farming congress will be held at Dickinson, January 31 and February 1, at which time a permanent state organization will be effected.

The program committee has secured speakers of national reputation, including J. H. Worst, president of North Dakota Agricultural college; John T. Burns, executive secretary of dry farming congress; Profs. Bolley and Sheperd of North Dakota agricultural college; also W. R. Porter, of the North Dakota demonstration farms.

Efforts are also being made to secure Jas. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway for one of the days. Prof. Thos. Shaw, the Minnesota institute worker, and Editor Greely of the Dakota Farmer. In addition to the foregoing speakers, practical progressive farmers will give talks on the various phases of farming best suited to the rainfall ordinarily secured in the state.

BILL AND DAN KNIGHTED

London, Jan. 1.—The new years honors include a number of Canadians. Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, minister of justice for Canada, has been created Knight Commander St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his work as British agent at the Hague arbitration upon the fisheries dispute between Canada and the United States.

Knights bachelors have been appointed as follows:

Charles J. Townsend, chief justice of the supreme court of Nova Scotia.

William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway.

Donald D. Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern Railway.

George C. Gibbons, K.C., of London, Ont.

Thomas Tait, formerly of the C. P. R.; late chairman of the board of railway commissioners, Victoria, Australia.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Lord Robson have been given the dignity of G. C. M. G., the former in connection with his work as chairman of the royal commission to inquire into trade between Canada and the West Indies, while Lord Robson's recognition is due to the late North Atlantic fisheries arbitration at the Hague. Lord Robson, who was then Sir William Robson, attorney-general for Great Britain, was one of the counsel for the British and Canadian side.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry R. Smith, sergeant-at-arms of the house of commons of Canada, has been created a C. M. G.

MANY VOTES SOLD

West Union, Ohio, Dec. 30.—For the next five years Jefferson township, one of the most populous of Adams county, will be without a voter, every voting citizen in the township having been indicted on charges of selling his vote and Judge Blair already having begun the task of disfranchising them.

As a result residents of Jefferson to-day took up with attorneys the question of how they will provide for their township government and the carrying on of township affairs until it will again be possible for them to vote. The situation, the attorneys say, has never had a parallel anywhere in the United States.

Although the canvass of the 1,155 indictments returned up to date, shows that this is the only township in which every voter has been indicted, it is believed that several other townships will be left in the same predicament.

Others, at least, will be left with so few voters that it will be impossible to conduct township affairs or find enough eligible voters to serve as township trustees. Judge Blair is expected later to arrange some form of government for such townships until the periods of disfranchisement he is imposing have expired.

Two more ministers to-day were added to the list of members of their profession who have been indicted for selling their votes. Evidence showed that they received \$5 each for their votes. Judge Blair, however, has announced that he will permit them to confess in private and their names will not be divulged. The main purpose of his investigation, he declares, was to make possible a betterment of the moral conditions of the country, and to make public the names of the ministers who are implicated would only lessen, he declares their power for doing good where they are most needed.

Among the others brought before Judge Blair to-day was a son who sold

Keeps out large Animals—Keeps in the Chickens

We've put strength and stiffness into the PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence so it can stand the attacks of restless animals from the outside. We have made it close enough so small fowl cannot get through. It is made of much heavier wire than the ordinary poultry fence, well galvanized, therefore much more durable.

Peerless Junior the fence that saves expense

That heavy, No. 9, hard steel wire at top and bottom holds the fence taut and true without the necessity of fence boards and saving more than half the usual number of posts. That means considerable saving to you. Write for our printed matter about PEERLESS Fences. We make fences and gates for every purpose.

BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited
Hamilton, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.

Dept. R

NO LONGER HAVE COLD FEET

Send right now for a pair of Lumbersole Boots. Thousands of well-satisfied users tell us Lumbersoles keep their feet warm and how pleased they are. Specially prepared $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. wooden soles keep heat in and cold out. Just as sure as you wear them your feet will be warm. Send today. Don't wait. Orders filled at once from new stock just received.

Sizes, 3-12, \$1.75 (for all ages); Men's (best quality), 6-12, \$2.00
Children's Sizes, 6-2 (fit ages 3-10) \$1.35

Post or express paid by us. Remember! These are the original British-made Wooden Soled Boots. Ask for and get "Lumbersoles"

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WOOD SOLED
BOOTS**



All Sizes
\$1.75

Delivered Free

SCOTTISH
Wholesale Specialty Co.

134 1/2 Princess St.
Winnipeg, Man.

his vote to his father for \$10. He said he had no other interest in the election and otherwise would not have voted.

Mrs. Sally Intow, the only woman indicted in the investigation, and who sold her son's vote, was given leniency by Judge Blair after a pitiful plea of poverty. He fined her \$10 and remitted the fine. The son, upon whom she is dependent for support, was fined \$5 and disfranchised.

Another resident, 84 years old, and the oldest voter in the country, was also disfranchised by Judge Blair. With tears in his eyes he told the court he could not hope to live to vote again.

The work involved by the investigation has become so great that the new county officers-elect, who have not yet taken office, have given their services free of charge to the men whom they are to succeed, and they began to-day working together to get all of the indicted people into court as soon as possible.

CLAIM MISSING HUSBAND

Mrs. Sophus Hansen, of Montreal, claims to have recognized one of a group photograph of the farmers' Ottawa delegation as her husband, who disappeared from that city about six years ago. She is positive in her identification, as is also an eighteen-year-old daughter. The missing husband is a Dane, 49 years old. One evening he left the home and did not appear again. He had been given up for dead until the photograph was seen, reproduced in a Montreal paper.

News in Brief

The Dominion finance department is awaiting the approval by King George V. of his effigy to be used on Canadian gold coins. As soon as this is done and the dies are forwarded the coinage of gold will begin at the Ottawa branch of the royal mint. It will likely be next month.

Dr. G. B. Frankfurter, of the University of Minnesota, speaking at the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science last week, declared that the United States is the most wasteful nation in the world in living, manufacturing and conservation of natural resources.

Over 1,000 indictments for vote selling have been returned in West Union, Ohio. One man confessed to having sold his vote three times, once each to vote the straight party tickets and once to vote for a particular candidate.

Richard Parr, the detective that was responsible for the greater part of the work of unearthing the sugar customs frauds in the States, has received as his reward \$100,000 from the U. S. government.

Dairymen at Minneapolis have cut the price of milk to seven cents per quart.



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PHONOGRAPHS
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GRAMOPHONES**

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Largest Victor-Edison Stock in the West.

Cross, Goulding & Skinner
LIMITED
323 Portage Ave. - Winnipeg



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

The Northern Bank of New York has suspended payments. Deposits in the institution aggregated over \$6,000,000.

Five children at Berkoshe, Okla., died from the effects of eating mistletoe berries.

During the three days Christmas holidays over 150 men were arrested for drunkenness in Toronto.

Five persons were killed at El Paso, Texas, when 2,400 pounds of dynamite exploded.

The Minnesota weather men state that that state had the smallest rainfall last summer of any in its history.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, January 3, 1911

Wheat—Since writing our last market letter two weeks ago prices have strengthened up greatly and show an advance from the low point of about 2½ cents per bushel. Farmers' shipments from country points have fallen off 75 per cent., and for the balance of the crop year will likely run considerably below last year. The inspection department shows that there has been more wheat inspected at the closing of the year 1910 than there was last year at the same time, and if our crop estimate has been correct this leaves only a small quantity of grain in the farmers' hands to sell, and we have an idea that the millers of Canada will require nearly all of this amount.

Export demand has been slow and very spasmodic, but we are inclined to think the demand for export will improve as the new year grows older. The market had a nice up-turn today with export demand of course out of the question on account of the rapid advance in our market here. However, we look for a fair demand for export as we do not think the Argentine is going to have as much wheat as has been predicted, and should this be the case then our wheat can easily advance 5 to 10 cents per bushel from its present level. Russia has continued a very heavy shipper to date but it looks now as if Russia has shipped out the bulk of her surplus, and that from now on shipments from that quarter will necessarily be light. The Argentine crop is reported fairly good, but their prices are being held up, and the wheat from Canada at the present time is in our opinion the cheapest wheat in the world, consequently we should be the first country to get a good demand for it, as the quality of our wheat is certainly ahead of almost any other export country.

We would advise farmers who have not already shipped their wheat not to do so just now, but to hold it at home and sell for May delivery when prices get high enough to suit them.

Oats—The demand for this grain has been poor during the past two weeks. Very little, if any, has been worked for export, but we think oats are low enough and do not expect to see lower prices.

Barley is in poor demand, although prices are being maintained, and we do not look for lower but rather much higher prices.

Flax has been as usual very erratic in price and will no doubt continue so. The demand has been poor until the last few days when prices have shifted up considerably. However, we think flax will work higher, and would not advise sales of this grain unless prices go at least 10 cents per bushel higher.

LIVERPOOL LETTER

(By PROCTOR & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL, DECEMBER 20)

Our market shows but little change from prices ruling a week ago. Having been a little higher, the prices at the close today is very quiet and ¼d. per cental lower than this day week. The Christmas holidays already seem to be having their effect upon the trade, which is extremely idle in all departments, and it looks as if consumptive demand in this country would likely be suspended until we get into the new year. If this turns out to be so it would seem unlikely that we should experience any improvement in prices until the demand reasserts itself. Our prices, however, are just about at the figure which has so frequently proved the rallying point, but buyers are no doubt kept in check, fearing that offers of new crop Argentine and Australian may still have an adverse effect upon the market, although the attitude of markets in both these countries gives but little ground for attributing any weakness to them. In the U. K. we have had wet and mild weather, but no mention is made of damage to crops.

France—The wet weather still continues and complaints of floods are numerous, but it is impossible to say what effect this continued wet weather is having upon the crops. **Germany**—Crop advances this week are satisfactory and the demand for wheat is poor. **Austria-Hungary**—No change to report in crop conditions; markets have an easier tone and are generally extremely quiet. **Italy**—Continued rains and extensive floods reported. **Roumania**—Crop reports satisfactory; mild weather. **Russia**—No fresh crop news. Occasionally rather more wheat has been offered, but prices generally about 6d. to 9d. per qr. above U. K. parity. **Freights** have again taken a decided upward turn, putting prices still further out of line. **Australia**—First-hand sellers have so far made but little effort to market the crop, but speculators in this country have been more daring, and the relatively high prices obtainable have attracted some short selling. There is perhaps a little more disposition now on the part of first-hand sellers to meet the market. **Argentine**—Further estimates of the crop are useless until the thresher gets to work in the West and in the South. Further samples we have received from the north continue to indicate very fine quality, and our cables advise that threshing results are satisfactory, both as regards quality and quantity. **Maize** is undoubtedly suffering from drought, rain being badly needed all over the corn belt.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKET REPORT

(CORN TRADE NEWS, DECEMBER 13TH, 1910)

Wheat cargoes are steady but quiet at late rates.
Off Coast Cargoes.—36/- (approx. \$1.08) asked for 11,500 qrs. Australian per "Annesley," and 6,000 qrs. per "Septa."
Pacific Coast Cargoes.—36/3 (approx. \$1.08½) would be cable for sailers of Blue Stem afloat; 36/6 (approx. \$1.09½) asked for 13,000 qrs. late October; 36/- (approx. \$1.08) asked for 16,000 qrs. Walla Nov. B-L.

Australian Wheat Cargoes.—36/- (approx. \$1.08) asked for 18,000 qrs. New South Wales afloat, 35/9 (approx. \$1.07½) asked for a sailer Australian three ports Jan.-Feb. Parcels to Liverpool, 34/10½ (approx. \$1.04½) wanted for three ports Jan.-Feb.; 35/- (approx. \$1.05½) for two ports Dec.-Jan.
Russian wheat cargoes are quiet but steady. Azoff-Black Sea Dec.-Jan. offers at 30/9 to 34/9 (approx. 92½c. to \$1.04½).

River Plate Wheat Cargoes.—34/- (approx. \$1.02) asked for a steamer Rosafe 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. 33/6 (approx. \$1.00½) probably buys 4,500 tons Barusso 62½ lbs. Jan.-Feb.; 32/9 (approx. 98½c.) wanted for a steamer of Rosafe 60½ lbs. and 61½ lbs. afloat. Parcels to Liverpool: Rosafe, 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. offers at 32/10½ (approx. 98½c.) 32/6 (approx. 97½c.) asked for Barusso, 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. or Feb.-March.

Canadian and U. S. A. Wheat—Parcels of Canadian to Liverpool are quiet with small inquiry at occasionally ¼d. decline. Parcels to London are quiet and occasionally 3d. dearer.

No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. L'p'l.)	Jan.-Feb.	34/3	approx. \$1.02½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	Dec.-Jan.	33/6	" 1.00
No. 3 Nor. Man.	Jan.-Feb.	33/7½	" 1.00
No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	32/7½	" .97
No. 3 Nor. Man.	Dec.-Jan.	32/9	" .98
No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. Ldn.)	Afloat	35/-	" 1.02
No. 1 Nor. Man.	Dec.	35/3	" 1.05
No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	34/-	" 1.02
No. 2 Nor. Man.	Dec.	34/3	" 1.02
No. 3 Nor. Man.	Dec.	33/3	" .99
No. 3 Nor. Man.	Jan.	33/4½	" 1.00
No. 4 Nor. Man.	Dec.-Jan.	32/6	" .97

Indian Wheat Cargoes.—36/- asked for a steamer of choice white Karachi, Nov.-Dec. Indian parcels for London are quiet and occasionally 3d. dearer.

Choice White Kurrachee	Afloat	36/3	approx. \$1.08½
Choice White Kurrachee	Jan.-Feb.	36/3	" 1.08
Red Kurrachee	Jan.-Feb.	35/6	" 1.06
No. 2 Club Calcutta	Afloat	35/9	" 1.07
No. 2 Club Calcutta	Dec.-Jan.	36/9	" 1.07½

CARGOES TO ARRIVE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7TH.			
12-15,000 qrs. Australian	Jan.-Feb.	35/9	approx. \$1.07½
MONDAY, DECEMBER 11TH.			
8,000 qrs. South Australian	B-L 13.10	35/9	" 1.07½
3,000 qrs. Danubian	Jan.-Feb.	33/9	" 1.04½
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH.			
5,000 tons Barusso	March-April shipment	33/3	" .99½

SALES OF PARCELS (LIVERPOOL)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6TH.			
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	34/6	approx. \$1.08½
1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Afloat	33/-	" .99
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7TH.			
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Dec.-Jan.	32/9	" .98½
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8TH.			
2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Dec.-Jan.	34/3	" 1.02½
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Dec.-Jan.	33/6	" 1.00
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Dec.-Jan.	32/9	" .98½

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6TH.			
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Dec.	34/6	" 1.08½
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7TH.			
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Arrived	34/-	" 1.02
1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Afloat	33/-	" .99
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8TH.			
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Just due	34/9	" 1.04½
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Arrived	34/-	" 1.02
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9TH.			
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Jan.	34/3	" 1.02½
MONDAY, DECEMBER 11TH.			
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	34/-	" 1.02
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Jan.	34/3	" 1.02½
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH.			
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Dec.	34/3	" 1.02

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

Australian	7/5½	approx. \$1.06 4-5
No. 1 Nor. Man. (new)	7/5	" 1.06 1-5
No. 2 Nor. Man. (new)	7/2	" 1.02 3-5
No. 3 Nor. Man. (new)	7/-	" 1.00 4-5
No. 4 Man.	6/10½	" .99
No. 2 Hard Winter	7/1½	" 1.02
No. 2 Red Wst. Winter (new)	7/1½	" 1.02
White Chilian	6/9	" .97 1-5
Ch. White Bombay	7/2	" 1.02 3-5
Choice White Delhi	7/1	" 1.01 2-5
Plate	6/8½	" .96 3-5
Russian	6/10	" .98 2-5
Danubian	6/9	" .97 1-5

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on December 30, 1910, was 6,781,021 as against 6,322,897 last week, and 4,357,853 last year. Total shipments for the week were 344,417, last year 437,095. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	7,596.40	25,886.20
No. 1 Northern	1,037,497.20	1,244,538.36
No. 2 Northern	1,613,329.30	1,358,592.30
No. 3 Northern	1,670,569.40	769,072.40
No. 4	778,103.20	242,089.30
No. 5	490,768.30	63,053.30
Other grades	1,183,154.50	634,620.30

	1910	1909
No. 1 Can. West	252,204.07	109,505.07
No. 2 Can. West	3,041,405.27	912,256.12

No. 3 Can. West	354,380.25	205,508.31
Mixed	5,769.24	10,152.28
Others	799,032.22	150,024.27

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for December, May and July delivery.

Wheat	Dec.	May	July
Dec. 28	90½	94½	95½
Dec. 29	91½	95½	96½
Dec. 30	91½	95½	96½
Dec. 31	91½	95½	96½
Jan. 2	91½	95½	96½
Oats	Dec.	May	July
Dec. 28	32½	36½	37½
Dec. 29	32½	36½	37½
Dec. 30	32½	36½	37½
Dec. 31	32½	36½	37½
Jan. 2	32½	36½	37½
Flax	Dec.	May	July
Dec. 28	212	220	225
Dec. 29	217	225	230
Dec. 30	218	227	232
Dec. 31	222	228	235
Jan. 2	230	230	230

CANADIAN VISIBLE

	DECEMBER 30, 1910		
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	16,750,743	8,075,694	452,204
Last week	16,361,766	7,941,051	452,006
Last year	8,963,323	4,588,449	795,243
Port William	3,601,329	2,150,550	114,291
Port Arthur	3,179,692	2,302,287	181,228
Depot Harbor	50,020	237,612	...
Meaford	137,960	26,512	...
Midland Tiffin	1,993,855	919,384	...
Collingwood	78,841	...	...
Owen Sound	140,310	184,772	18,750
Goderich	582,240	252,004	6,410
Sarni, Pt. Edward	324,742	39,544	18,217
Pt. Colborne	656,952	42,905	...
Kingston	73,875	133,000	800
Prescott	145,700	...	...
Montreal	283,566	1,200,628	93,840
Quebec	200	41,600	400
Victoria Harbor	348,700	210,822	...

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from DEC. 28 to JAN. 2, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Ref. 1 1	Ref. 1 2	Ref. 2 1	Ref. 2 2	Ref. 1° Seeds	Ref. 2° Seeds	2cw. 3cw.	3	4	Ref.	Feed.	1NW 1 Man. Ref.		
DEC.																					
23	90	87	83½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32½	..	47	38	36½	34½	211	..
29	91½	88½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32½	..	47	38½	..	..	..	..
30	91	88	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32½	..	47	38	..	..	217	..
31	91½	88½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JAN.																					
2	92½	89½	86½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32½	..	47	38	..	..	222	..

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

Owing to the fact that many of the farmers are killing and shipping the hide the market is a little easier than last week. Dealers quote prices as follows:
Green salted hides, unbranded 6½c. to 7½c.
Green salted hides, branded ... 6 flat

Green salted hides, bulls and oxen	6	flat
Green salted veal calves, 8 to 15 lbs.	9c. to 11c.	
Green salted kip, 5 to 25 lbs.	7c. to 8c.	
Green frozen hide and kip	6½c. flat.	
Green frozen calves	10c.	
Dry flint butcher hides	12c. to 14c.	
Dry rough and fallen hides	9c.	
Tallow	4½c. to 5½c.	
Seneca root	30c.	
Wool	8½c. to 10½	

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 31)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	228	435	220
C. N. R.	52	6	...
Totals	280	441	220

Disposition

Butchers east	73
Consumed locally	207

Cattle

The past week's market has been of the holiday variety. Receipts have been small, the total number received totalling less than three hundred head. On the other hand the holidays have cut into the work at the abattoirs, and packers have not been after much stuff. The arrivals were none too good in quality. The cold weather is hard on the animals and all show a great deal of shrink. Prices show no change from last week, nor is it probable that there will be any great variation in the near future. Packers are not looking for large runs and have stocked up well during the heavy runs of the past shipping season. Good stuff meets with a pretty good sale but the outlet is poor for the common kinds. It will be a mistake to ship any but the best quality stock, especially while the cold weather holds out. The trip is hard enough at any time but at this season the animals, unless they are well fitted, will hit the market in a very poor shape indeed.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best export steers	\$5.00 to \$5.25
Fair to good export steers ..	4.65 " 4.75
Best export heifers	4.40 " 4.75
Best butcher steers	4.65 " 4.75
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.25 " 4.50
Best fat cows	4.00 " 4.40
Fair to good cows	3.65 " 3.85
Common cows	2.75 " 3.25
Best bulls	3.40 " 3.75
Common bulls	3.00 " 3.25
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up	4.25 " 4.50
Good to best feeding steers, 800 to 900 lbs.	3.75 " 4.25
Stockers, 700 to 800 lbs. ..	3.50 " 3.75
Light stockers	3.00 " 3.50

Hogs

The run of hogs also showed up very small but the demand was not any too good. Butchers were well stocked up for the holiday trade but the demand should now show an improvement. Prices were steady at last week's quotations. Unless runs are too heavy they should hold up and show gain.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$7.25 to \$7.50
Heavy sows	5.75 " 6.75
Stags	5.00 " 5.50

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts are small and traders rather indifferent.

Prices quoted are:

Best sheep	\$4.50 to \$5.00
Choice lambs	5.25 " 6.00

Country Produce

WHOLESALE MARKET

Butter

Butter prices remain steady with last week's quotations, and dealers still state that there is little or no good shipments being received from the country and they are forced to get the bulk of their butter from the East and the States. Wholesalers quote the following prices f.o.b. Winnipeg:

Fancy dairy	25c to 27c
No. 1 dairy	24c
Good round lots without culls or mold	20c " 21c

No. 2	17c " 19c
No. 3	15c " 16c

Eggs

There are absolutely no fresh eggs coming in from the country; dealers are offering almost any price, but it seems as if the farmers have not the eggs to sell. Better than 50 cents a dozen can now be had for fresh eggs. The majority of the packed eggs are coming from the south and dealers are paying 26 cents a dozen for them.

Potatoes

Potato prices remain steady. Owing to the severe weather no shipments are being received from the West and dealers have still to look to the East for their supplies. From 70 to 75 cents a bushel are the ruling prices for Eastern potatoes, while from 65 to 70 cents is offered for Western ones.

Hay

The hay market is steady, prices showing no advance over those of the previous week. Prices quoted per ton on track, Winnipeg, are:

Wild Hay

No. 1	\$12.00 to \$12.50
No. 2	11.50 " 12.00
No. 3	8.50 " 10.00
No. 4	7.00
1 rejected	6.00 " 6.50

Timothy

No. 1	\$14.00 to \$16.00
No. 2	13.00 " 14.00

Live Poultry

Now that the holiday period is over dealers are not quoting any prices for live poultry. The market for those received from now on will be easier. The following prices may be taken as the maximum for some time:

Spring chickens, per lb	11c
Fowl, per lb	8c
Old roosters, per lb	5c
Turkeys, per lb	17c
Geese, per lb	10c
Ducks, per lb	12c

RETAIL MARKET

Winnipeg retail dealers offer the following prices to the country:

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks	35c
Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks ..	33c

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered	50c
Spring chickens, dry plucked,	

Dressed Poultry

drawn, head and feet off	22c
Fowl, shipped same as chickens ..	14c
Turkeys, dressed and drawn	28-30c
Ducks, dressed and drawn	19c
Geese, dressed and drawn	20c

Note—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

Dressed Meat

Quotations for dressed meat given by retail butchers show no change from last week. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg are:

Beef

Prime carcasses	9c
Front quarters	8c
Hind quarters	10½c

Pork

Prime carcasses	10½c
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Veal (Skins on)

Prime carcasses	9c
Heavy and inferior	8½c

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Prices show no change from last week.

Hay

Slough, per ton	\$8.00 to \$10.00
Upland, per ton	14.00 " 16.00
Timothy, per ton	18.00 " 23.00

Butter

Choice dairy	35c.
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Eggs

Strictly fresh, per doz.	45c. to 50c.
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Potatoes

Per bushel	40c. to 45c.
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Live Stock

Butcher cattle	\$3.25 to \$4.50
Bulls	2.50 " 3.00
Hogs	7.75
Lambs	5.50 " 6.00
Calves	4.00 " 4.50

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

London, Dec. 31.—The boat from Denmark landed 1,834 bales of bacon. The market was irregular. Canadian met and improved in demand; 56 to 60s. for hams, steady; 55 to 70s. for cheese, quiet and steady; white 56 to 58s.; finest colored, 55 to 59s., undegraded colored scarce.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, report to-day that there were only States and Canadian cattle for sale in the Birkenhead market and although trade was slow there was quite a decided advance on prices last quoted, to-day's quotations being: States steers 12½ to 13¼c. and Canadians from 12½ to 13c. per pound, these prices look like being well maintained.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Cattle receipts 15,000; market strong; beefs, \$4.70 to \$7.00; Texas steers, \$4.25 to \$5.40; Western steers, \$4.25 to \$6.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to \$5.80; cows and heifers, \$2.60 to \$6.30; calves, \$7.00 to \$9.00.

Hogs, receipts 17,000; market more active, mostly 15c. higher than yesterday; light, \$7.60 to \$7.95; mixed, \$7.60 to \$7.95; heavy, \$7.60 to \$7.95; rough, \$7.60 to \$7.75; good, to choice heavy, \$7.75 to \$7.95; pigs, \$7.25 to \$8.00; bulk of sales, \$7.75 to \$7.90.

Sheep receipts, 7,000; market strong; native, \$2.60 to \$4.35; Western, \$2.75 to \$4.30; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.80; lambs, native, \$4.50 to \$6.40; Western, \$4.75 to \$6.40.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Dec. 20.—There was firmness and underlying strength in the market but not quite the buying power that developed Thursday. Cables offered some respite to the bears being practically unchanged, yet it was noticeable that the advocacy of short sales was more cautiously advised, and that of bear remarks indicated a testy spirit. An early dip sufficed to bring in buying orders of sufficient volume to absorb the offerings and turn the market up. At the same time there was more pressure noticeable in the extreme advances, making the session rather a narrow period. Moderate primary receipts called attention to the smaller interior movement. In the northwest the arrivals were well under last week and a year ago. Locally there was a little better tone to the cash market, with one northern selling ¾c. to 1¼c. under May.

A rather urgent demand was noticed for choice North Dakota to arrive and very little was offered.

The flour trade was dull, but a fair aggregate trade existed. Moisture in the southwest has benefitted the fields and the outlook is at the present moment less pessimistic. The northern half of winter wheat belt is well protected with snow.

Shipments of wheat south of equator will be large this week and world's exports free. The foreign markets were without special feature.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Wheat to-day made a mark ¼c. to ¾c. above yesterday's close. Because of profit-taking, however, and expectations of heavy world's shipments, the latest sales were at ¼c. decline. Compared with last night corn finished a sixteenth up to ¼c. off. Oats unchanged to ¼c. down.

The temporary gain in wheat grew largely from assertions that the government has over-estimated the spring crop of the three northwestern states. A well-known expert figured the yield for the district at 150,000,000, against 177,000,000 as sent out from Washington.

Generous shipments by Australia, India and Argentina, gave the market an easy start, but leading longs bought openly and forced prices to a point at which many commission houses had selling orders.

Large professional speculators who had observed this grabbed profits and overloaded the market. Simultaneously word came that world's shipment would reach eleven millions as against 8,720,000 a year ago. It was a rapid descent for quotations afterward, and the close was easy at almost the bottom of the day.

A private crop report that the whole amount of corn raised in the United States was, 265,000,000 bushels below the government figures, afforded a shelter under which longs unloaded under the latest

shorts. In consequence the market during late dealings was easy at a substantial backset from earlier bulge.

Oats followed other grain, but in a dull narrow fashion.

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN CANADA

The following important statement of policy in connection with sheep industry has just been issued by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, live stock commissioner.

For a number of years it has been evident and now it is a matter of common knowledge that the sheep industry in Canada, particularly as regards the general production of market sheep and high-class wool has been in an increasing decadent condition. Not only has the number of sheep owned in the country been gradually lessening, but the interest in sheep-growing has itself been on the wane.

The census of sheep in Canada reveals the fact that the Dominion, as regards the number of sheep kept, compares not at all favorably with other agricultural countries of the world. Indeed as compared with them, it has permitted sheep-raising to become a somewhat insignificant phase of its agriculture, notwithstanding its great ability both as regards soil and climate for the production of mutton and wool.

In 1909, according to agricultural returns, there were in the United Kingdom 31,836,833 head of sheep; in the Argentine, 67,211,754 head; in Australia, 87,043,266 head; in New Zealand 23,480,707 head; while the latest returns for Canada places the number at not more than 2,705,390 head.

The reasons for the decline in the sheep industry in Canada have been the subject of much comment in various ways, and while these need not be discussed in this note, it may be well to state that the live stock branch has had its attention very urgently directed toward the present unsatisfactory status of the business, and in recognition of its importance to the country generally has now decided that the time is ripe for the Canadian government to consider a comprehensive policy and to undertake definite and ex-

USING PHOTOGRAPHS

The readers of THE GUIDE have kindly sent us hundreds of photographs during the past year to publish in our paper. Some of the photographs sent in have been splendid and many have been used. Others have not been suitable for our uses. We also received a large number without any name and address attached. Of course we could not use them. We would ask our readers not to send us any more pictures of threshing scenes as they are all the same and have no special interest to the reading public. What we want is pictures of typical Western scenery or of choice stock or good pictures of farm buildings. We would ask that our readers do not send us photographs of houses taken showing nothing but the bare house. Take the camera a short distance away from the house and get a view. We would also ask that if picture post cards are sent they be very clear and show details. We can also use photographs of human interest dealing with almost any subject. If the photos sent us are not suitable we will return them to sender.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

tended measures likely to operate toward the encouragement, development and improvement of the industry as a whole.

As a preliminary to the adoption of any settled policy, and in order that the live stock commissioner may inform himself thoroughly as to the details of the sheep and wool trade in Great Britain and the United States, and as to conditions as they actually prevail in Canada, the minister of agriculture has authorized the appointment of a committee of two competent men to investigate the sheep situation in general and in the three countries named. At the same time, it is the expectation that without an actual visit, they will gather as much information as possible concerning the trade of other great sheep producing countries in so far as it may be of interest in the development of the industry in Canada.

A strike of Italian railway men is impending. It will affect about 146,000 employees.



DON'T WASTE TIME

THESE BOOKS WILL MAKE YOU BUSY



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